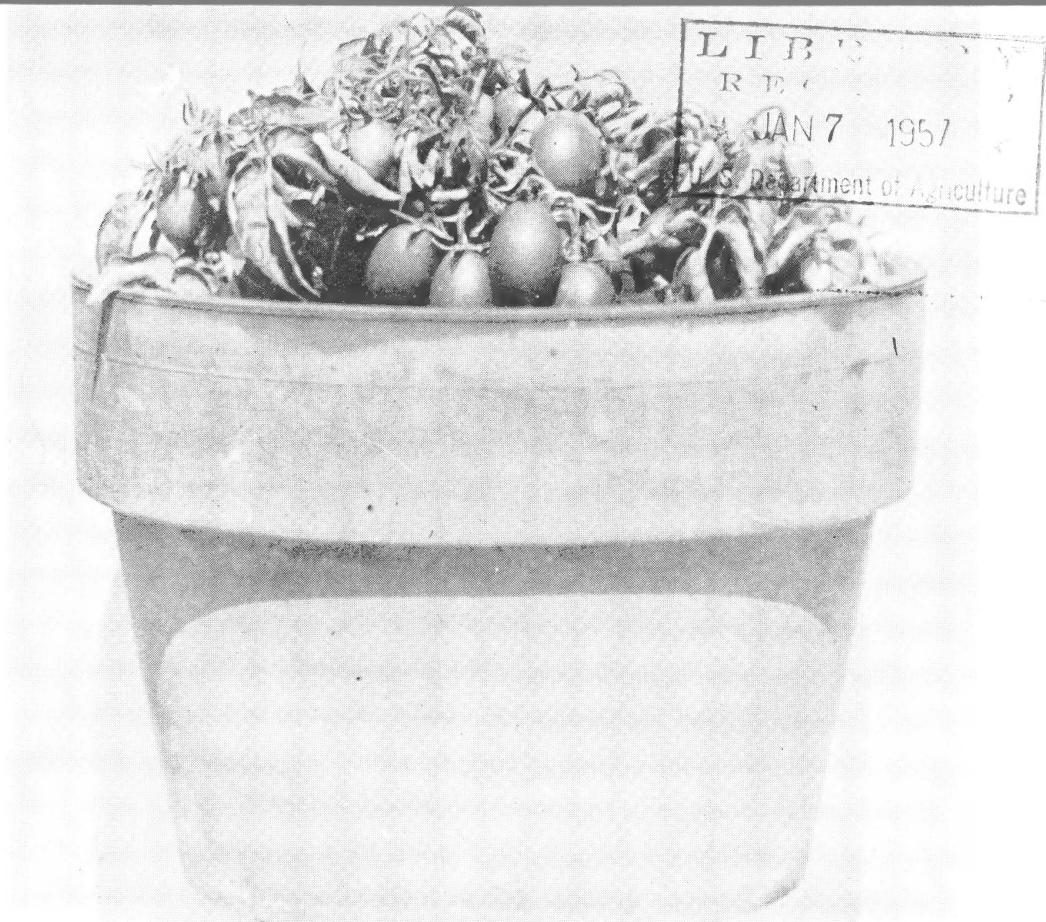


1957

New Tomatoes . . . Strange Plant Introductions



MINIATURE TOMATO

A plant only four inches tall, bearing small red plum-shaped, mild flavored fruit. Believed to be the smallest tomato plant in existence. A prolific bearer for its size, extremely early maturity. Excellent for flower pot culture.

Seed Postpaid: Pkt. 25c

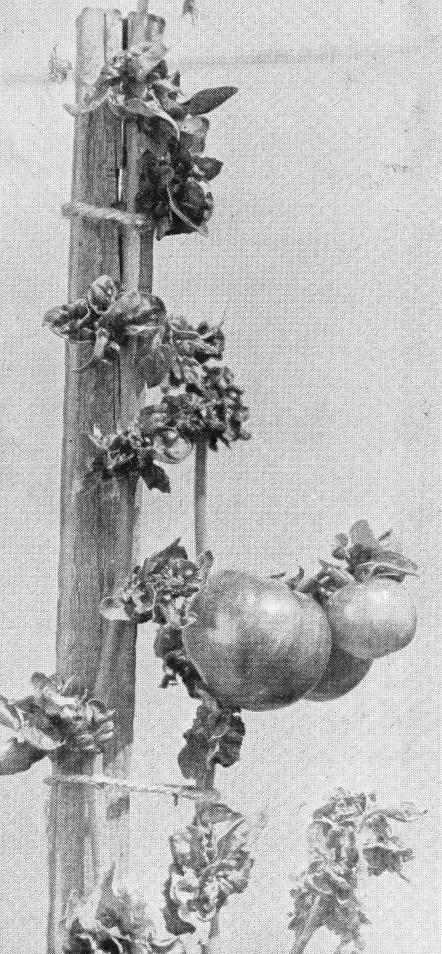
GLECKLERS SEEDMEN
METAMORA, OHIO

Growers

Breeders

Importers

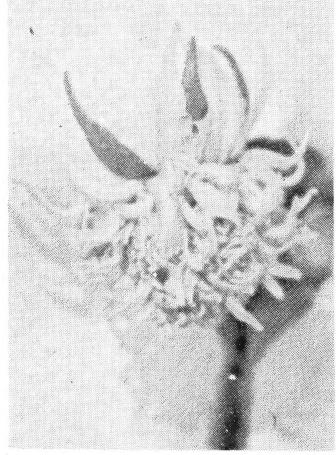
ODDITIES IN TOMATOES



THE STICK TOMATO—A mutant discovered in a plot of Stokesdale plants. Long thick stems grow up to 6 feet tall. Leaves are $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch long, arranged in compact rosette-bunches. Leaflets are extremely wrinkled and curled. Long branches usually do not grow from the compact rosette-bunches of leaves and side branches until late in the growing season. While not very productive of fruit, they do attain a size up to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. It is a mystery how a plant with such limited leaf area can produce such large fruit. While green, the fruits show numerous dim light green stripes or short dashes in the peel. When ripened the red peel shows yellowish orange lines or dashes. Plants are very ornamental and odd when grown in large flower pots and must be staked wherever grown. The original bud mutation was discovered at the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. The stick selection was labeled G1666 and its seeds produced an F-2 generation of all stick plants that grew very slowly with much evidence of dwarfing. Seed will be available in our 1958 catalog.

ANOTHER QUEER BUD MUTATION

Was observed locally in a field of Rutgers plants. The entire plant formed huge buds as shown at right. Many



were as much as $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and resembled a pin cushion. Many parts of the flower were missing, yet it attempted to bear fruit. Missing were the pistil and stamens. The pin cushion appearance was caused by a compact mass of sepals. The ovary developed into fruit up to 3 inches in diameter when ripe with dead and dried up sepals protruding from the blossom end. Fruit formation was a thin wall of red flesh and was very tough, fibrous and unedible at the stem end. Since both pistil and stamens were missing, no seed was produced. Nature in its blunder caused this plant to come to a dead end.

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JUST ONE MEASLEY 25c order insures your name kept on our mailing list. For just a two bit order you are assured of getting our latest catalogs, showing a multitude of new plant introductions each year.

All tomato seed prices in this catalog are postpaid within the U. S. and possessions. Foreign shipments are only postpaid to the port of embarkation.

TERMS: CASH WITH ORDER. CHECKS BELOW ONE DOLLAR NOT ACCEPTABLE. MONEY ORDERS O. K., ANY AMOUNT.

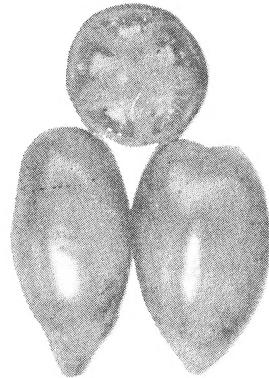
GLECKLERS: Seedmen, give no warranty, express or implied, as to the productiveness of any seeds and plants we sell and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability in all instances is limited to the purchase price of the seeds and plants.

New Tomatoes

LAKETA

The most unusual paste tomato discovered to-date. Fruit averages somewhat larger than San Marzano, but has a distinct pointed fruit characteristic and appears much like Tree Tomatoes. LAKETA has the highest degree of fruit solids of any other tomato and even when dead ripe has the solid feel like a lemon. Skin is a purplish pink and the almost completely solid flesh is blood red color. Flavor is mild and extremely delicious. Vines are indeterminate, flat sprawling nature. Elongated leaves when young have long queer saw-toothed edges. Fruit of LAKETA was sent to two experiment stations for identification, neither of them and including ourselves, were able to classify this strain. However, it is apparently of the San Marzano type. LAKETA'S extremely solid fruit characteristic lends value for breeding purposes in other tomato strains, say nothing of its present use with high fruit quality.

Pkt. 25c; 1/4 oz. \$2.50.



WESHAVEN (Wilt Resistant)



Just released by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. Fruits are large, deep globe and generally smooth on both stem and blossom ends and holding up their size until end of the vines. The fruits are firm, extremely fleshy with but few seeds, have a tough skin and ripen much more evenly than Rutgers in storage tests. Other tests in Texas have shown up to 49% of Weshaven fruit was larger than Rutgers. Yield tests have indicated up to eight times that of the latter. Weshaven is a week to 10 days earlier than Rutgers. The plants have a somewhat sprawling growth with good foliage coverage and are highly resistant to fusarium wilt and grey leaf spot. The extreme firmness and solid flesh of Weshaven, together with its long-keeping qualities, adapts it very well for green wrap and shipping.

Pkt. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.20; 1/4 lb. \$4.40; 1 lb. \$14.50.

RUFFLED TOMATO

A large yellow fruited strain having an exaggerated corrugated fruit characteristic. All the fruit is that shape, regardless of growing conditions. Each corrugation forms a seed cell and each fruit having up to 12 corrugations. Flavor is very mild. Color of fruit is very bright yellow and forms a bright spectacle when bright green plants with very large leaves are laden with ripe fruit. Large indeterminate vines. Mid-season maturity. **Pkt. 25c.**



TEXTO 2 (Wilt Resistant)

A green wrap tomato developed for Texas as an improvement over the much used Rutgers strain, which has become susceptible to all major diseases common to Texas. Texto 2 is also resistant to collar-rot and blossom-end rot. Fruits round to oblate, firm, medium size, smooth on both shoulder and blossom ends and dark green color in the green wrap stage. Ripe fruit is an attractive red. Indeterminate vines. Maturity about the same as Rutgers. The advantage over Rutgers is up to 100% greater yield, higher disease resistance, less puffiness and less subject to cracking.

Pkt. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.10; 1/4 lb. \$3.50; 1 lb. \$11.80.

This is my third year of ordering tomatoes from you and find your seed the best I can buy. I have had 100% germination.

E. L. Shelton, Forest Grove, Oregon.

New Tomatoes

COLORADO RED (68 Days)

A new tomato produced and released by the Cheyenne Horticultural Field Station of Wyoming, in cooperation with the Fort Lupton Canning Company, Colorado. Its deveiopment resulted from segregation generations and selections of the cross of Alpine X Cardinal. Critical selections for many years for earliness, resistance to sun scald, yield and quality was practiced. Medium size, semi-indeterminate vines have good foliage coverage. Medium-size fruits have good red color and fleshy interior. Colorado Red is able to set fruit under cooler temperatures, such as experienced in higher altitudes, and is recommended as a canning variety for northern Colorado and in Wyoming.

Pkt. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.10; 1/4 lb. \$3.50; 1 lb. \$11.80.

TEXTO 1 (W-7)

A new tomato developed for the lower sections of Texas, especially through the Rio Grande valley. The cross was made by Dr. Bruce Perry at the Winter Haven Experimental Sub-station, using Bounty and Rutgers strains. Most encouraging tests have been made in the Rio Grande valley and limited extent over the rest of Texas. Increased yields of 50 to 100 per cent over Rutgers have generally been noted. Maturity about 10 days to two weeks earlier and at least equal in size and appearance of fruit, holding up and ripening as well in storage. Medium size, semi-indeterminate vine growth. Fleshy fruit of good red color. A very excellent green wrap variety

Pkt. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.10; 1/4 lb. \$3.50; 1 lb. \$11.80.

WATERMELON BEEFSTEAK (75 Days)

An extremely fleshy, large pink skinned tomato we are adding to our collection this year. Interior of fruit is a purplish red, very fleshy with only a few seeds and having a mild delicious flavor. Fruits get to weigh two pounds and over without staking. Large indeterminate vines, heavy foliage. This is an old variety that has been grown for nearly a century, but now practically extinct. It was found in the hands of only a few neighbors in a town of West Virginia.

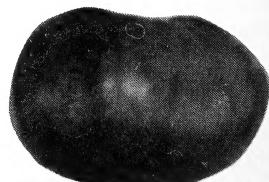
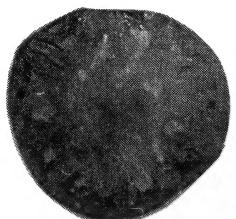
Pkt. 25c; 1/4 oz. 45c; 1 oz. \$1.75; 1/4 lb. \$6.50.

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PERON OUTDOES HYBRIDS

I would like to tell you of my experience with your seeds. I tried Peron in alternate rows with three other varieties, namely Southland, Big Boy Hybrid and Homestead (obtained at a local seed store). Needless to say, your Peron far out performed all others on every count. Even in size (or weight) they averaged just about identical to the giant Big Boy when grown in same soil, side by side and given identical treatment.

John G. Robinson, Burnsville, N. C.



New Tomatoes

MANALEE (68 Days) — Wilt Resistant

A new tomato variety released by the Gulf Coast Experiment Station of Florida. An early maturing strain especially adapted for fall production in areas of the southern half of Florida. A very productive tomato of deep globular medium size with an attractive smoothness. Medium size indeterminate vines with ample foliage coverage. For many years Grothen's Globe has been the old standby in tomatoes for greenwrap and shipping to northern markets. Manalee was developed as a greater improvement on this old time strain, having resistance to four different fungus diseases and greatly increased productivity. Several days gain in earliness is also an advantage for higher market prices. Tests in Florida the past few years have shown Manalee to be consistently more productive, earlier and better plant health than the common Grothen's Globe strain.

Pkt.: $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.20; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.40; 1 lb. \$14.50.

OHIO W-R BROOKSTON — Wilt Resistant

A newly developed tomato from the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, having unusually high fruit quality for canners and home gardeners. Interior color of fruit is a dark red, similar to Rutgers giving an excellent finished product. Maturity a few days earlier. Slightly flattened fruits are large under good growing conditions and set well under hot weather conditions. Total yield exceeds Rutgers and being earlier presents a very important new canning strain.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.20; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.40; 1 lb. \$14.50.

LUTESCENT (70 Days)

A new and very rare tomato of unusual oddity. Plants look normal until fruit begins to set. Mysteriously from there on the lower leaves turn yellow but remain alive and healthy. The calyx, many times of monstrous size, together with the fruit, turns yellow. It appears as though the plant were about to produce yellow tomatoes, but lo and behold on complete ripeness the fruit turns red. The combination of green and yellow leaves presents a beautiful sight as the yellowing proceeds upward from the base, eventually enveloping most of the plant at extreme maturity. Globular medium size fruits of mild flavor. Having no commercial value, this strain is merely ornamental. While the plant itself is of fixed type, yellowing of the leaves and fruit is due to an inherent yellow-recessive characteristic.

Pkt.: (about 300 seeds) 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.75.

NECTARINE (72 Days)

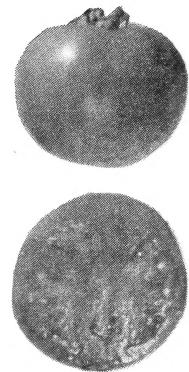
Another rare tomato having a sticky characteristic on both fruit and leaves. Very mild medium size fruit appear as though a clear corn syrup had been poured over them. Interior of fruit is pink upon ripening with somewhat rusty appearing skin. Plant growth quite large, very dense with wide thick leaves. The extreme glossy shine of the fruit would be a most desirable characteristic if incorporated in a quality market variety.

Pkt.: (about 300 seeds) 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.75.

URBANA (70 Days)

A development from the University of Illinois by Prof. W. A. Huelsen. Bred for deep rich top soil conditions, experienced in many parts of Illinois, which cause tomato plants to grow all to vines and set very little fruit. Urbana is a very high yielding tomato, as proven at the Vineland, Ontario, Field Station in 1951 by out-yielding in both early and total yield over 100 varieties, including hybrids. Fruit is medium size, very smooth, globe shaped, deep scarlet flesh, firm, with thick walls and small seed cavities. Unripe fruit is light green, having even ripening characteristic. Fruit quality is highly praised by canning factories. Plants are determinate, compact and bushy with many short branches giving good fruit coverage.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.50; 1 lb. \$11.80.



PRITCHARD (70 Days) (Wilt Resistant)

Sometimes called Scarlet Topper, because of the self-topping habit of vine growth. Pritchard was one of the first tomatoes developed having high disease resistance and excellent fruit quality. Also one of just a few varieties having resistance to nail-head spot. Bright scarlet fruit with deep red flesh, of good size and shape, has the appearance of Marglobe. Fruit is borne in clusters of five and produced in abundance. Vine growth is determinate, short jointed and of low growth with heavy foliage. Pritchard is a recommended variety for the new bean hamper culture explained on the back cover of this catalog.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.50; 1 lb. \$11.80.

KOKOMO (Wilt Resistant)

A tomato developed at the Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station. Ripens in season with Rutgers. Very smooth deep red fruit, somewhat smaller than the latter, but yields and sets fruit better in hot weather. Vine growth indeterminate with heavy foliage. Kokomo is a most excellent canning strain for areas of Indiana.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.50; 1 lb. \$11.80.

HOMESTEAD (Step 89)

A new wilt resistant tomato developed for the greenwrap production in southern states, especially Florida where it consistently has outyielded the well known Grothens Globe. Very comparable to Rutgers, but having more or less semi-determinate vine growth. Maturing slightly earlier than Rutgers, but larger in fruit size. Red fruits are exceptionally meaty, firm and a most notable absence of internal browning and puffiness. Homestead is a very excellent shipping strain. Home gardeners in Florida also praise it.

Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.20; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.40; 1 lb. \$14.50.

PEARSON (Improved Strain) (75 Days)

One of the most popular tomato varieties grown in California. Medium-size vines, bushy, self-topping and having dense foliage. Excellent yielder under hot temperatures of large, deep globular fruits, very solid, meaty, ripening to a good red color suitable for canning. It has always been assumed by many that Pearson is too late

in maturity for northern areas. This is not true, for we grow it very successfully, with most of the fruit getting ripe. It is likewise adapted to Florida and many other southern areas. Our northern grown Pearson seed tends to increase the hardiness and earliness of this variety.

Pkt. $\frac{3}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; 1 oz. \$1.25;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.50; 1 lb. \$14.00

ROMA (Wilt Resistant) PASTE TOMATO (68 Days)

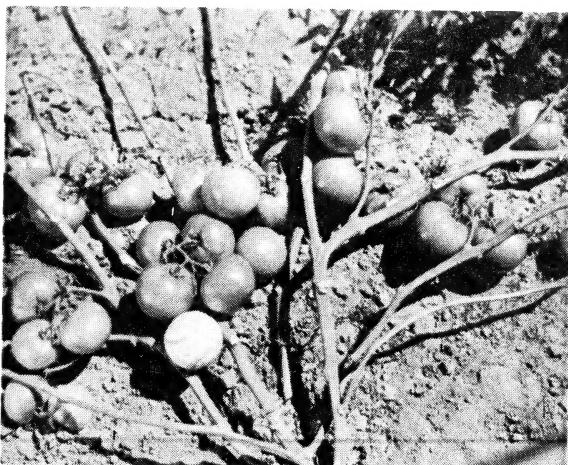
A very important new tomato development at the Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Maryland. Final selection came from progenies of crosses of San Marzano, Pan American and Red Top. Vine and fruit characteristics resemble Red Top, but much more productive and slightly larger San Marzano type fruit. There has been great need in the past for a wilt resistant paste tomato in areas where infestations of fusarium wilt has been a problem. Roma fruit ripens evenly to a deep red color. Interior is extremely high in solids, making it excellent for processing whole, for manufacture of pulp or fortifying soup stocks. The mild flavor, few seeds and solid paste-type flesh make Roma fine for home use in fresh eating and salads.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c; 1 oz. \$3.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$11.75.

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VITALITY: I must comment upon all tomato seed purchased from you. More vitality than other companies. T. H. Ellis, Landscape Architect, Fairfax, Va.

THESSALONIKI (68 Days)



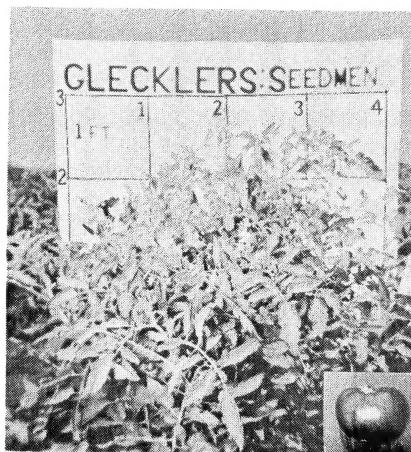
A wonderful new strain recently developed at the Ministry of Agriculture Experiment Farm in Greece. A cross of early Thessaloniki and late Thessaloniki. Mid-season in maturity. Vine growth indeterminate heavy, with dense foliage. Plant health throughout the season is very good, carrying considerable resistance to fungus diseases. Most amazing is its characteristic of producing practically all uniform size, deep globular fruits about the size of a baseball. Very beautiful, smooth, with perfect blossom ends. Small and rough-shaped fruits are a rarity. Skin is very tough, highly resistant to cracking. Ripens to a beautiful scarlet color, uniformly over the entire fruit. Its solid fleshy interior is mildly flavored and fruits keep very well after ripening. Adapted for staking and we value it a very important market or home garden strain. Reports of trials with Thessaloniki say "nothing more could be asked for in tomatoes."

Pkt. (about 600 seeds) 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.75;
1 oz. \$6.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$24.50

EARLY GARDEN STATE (65 Days) (Campbell's 378)

A new quality red tomato developed by The Campbell Soup Co., resulting from an extensive breeding and testing program to perfect a canning variety combining earliness, heavy yield, fruit quality and fine red color. Matures a week earlier than Stokesdale. Heavy yielder of slightly flattened fruits, with entire settings averaging large in size, very securely attached by thick stems. Ripe fruit is smooth and remains firm for unusual lengths of time. Vine growth vigorous and dense with wide leaves similar to Rutgers, becoming semi-open after lying down with its fruit load. Its heavy, early yield ripens in about three to four heavy pickings in rapid succession and is usually delivered before late blight or the first frost strikes. From excellent reports from many areas of U. S. this variety has a wide adaptability.

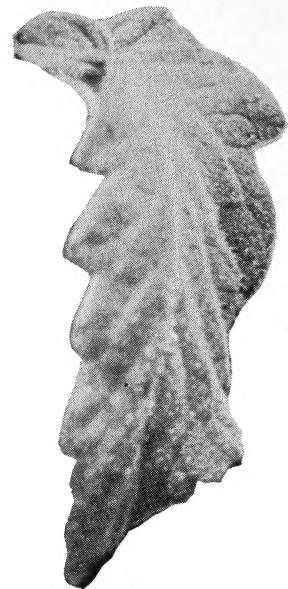
Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.50; 1 lb. \$11.80



ANGORA TOMATO (68 Days)

Fuzzy, grayish white leaves and stems. Medium indeterminate vine growth. A most beautiful plant as the brilliant red tomatoes appear through the foliage. Medium size velvety-smooth fruits are extremely solid and rarely crack. A most delicious, very mild flavor. A very beautiful garden setting may be had by alternate planting of our Golden Glow tomato and flowers. A few plants will not come true in Angora; these can be detected in the seedling stage by the absence of fuzz on the leaves, which can be pulled and discarded.

Postpaid: Pkt. 50c; 1/4 oz. \$2.50.



WE OBEY ORDERS

Please quit calling the Angora tomato a novelty, for it will set fruit in any kind of weather and not crack in a hundred. So far and as near perfect as any tomato I ever seen and above medium in size.

J. R. Holmes,
McCook, Nebr.

TICKLED TO DEATH

Your Angora produced more tomatoes for me last year than any variety I've ever grown. Plants were beautifully ornamental and definitely were never bothered by tomato hornworms.

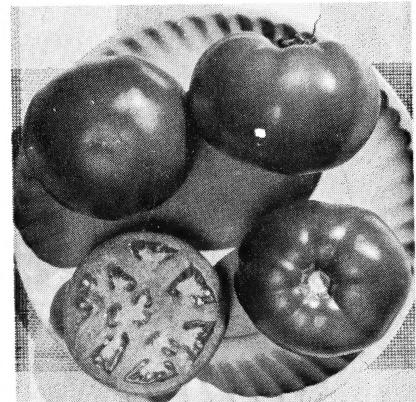
Frank J. Ball,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

We receive many reports of Angora tomato not being bothered by tomato hornworm. It's our contention they can't stand being tickled by the woolly fuzz while chewing away.

Glecklers Seedmen

PERON (68 Days) Sprayless Tomato

A miraculous variety developed by Prof. Abelardo Piovano at the National University of Argentina. Medium size semi-determinate bushy vines are very resistant to fungus diseases common to tomatoes. Foliage is semi-dense. A very heavy yielder of large size, slightly flattened globular fruits of the most extraordinary quality. Interior of fruits very solid and meaty, without any core. Very small and numerous seed cells, form a perfect fruit structure. Ripens to a beautiful deep red color over the entire fruit without green or yellow shoulders. Its tough, velvety-smooth skin is very crack resistant and easily peeled without immersing in hot water, a rarity not found in other varieties. Flavor is mildly acid and of a most delicious taste. Fruits keep exceptionally long after ripening. The Peron tomato is called sprayless because it will produce a normal crop of quality fruit in most areas without any disease control. No other tomato was ever introduced that received so many voluntary complimentary reports and we have them by the hundreds. No other tomato ever introduced has shown such wide adaptability. These reports have come from practically every state, in areas where they were unable to grow any other strains. It performs wonderfully in the tropics where fungus diseases get out of hand. From Alaska we have a report it is wonderful in the greenhouse. Its drought resistance is terrific.



Pkt.: (about 600 seeds) 50c; 1/4 oz. \$1.75; 1 oz. \$6.50; 1/4 lb. \$24.50.



GERMAN TOMATO (45 Days) Extreme Dwarf Bush

The most unusual dwarf bush tomato we have ever tested. Extreme dwarf rugged growth rarely grows more than a foot tall and the same in diameter. It is really a mystery how such a small plant can produce such an abundance of good size tomatoes. Extremely early, in fact we set out plants here in northern Ohio, June 15th, 45 days ripe tomatoes appeared. Somehow one of the fruits fell to the ground and was stepped on, before the first heavy frost struck, lo and behold there beside the mother plant stood progeny plants in full bloom. This took place in one of the driest summers on record. If the mother plants had been set a month earlier we would of had two crops in one year. Leaves have a distinct up-
ward curl, very thick and rigid. Beautiful globular red fruits attain a size up to 3 inches in diameter. Flavor is almost identical to the famous Rutgers strain. What a joy it will be for shut-ins and indoor gardeners to watch this dwarf bush tomato grow in their homes and bear delicious fruit. All you need to grow them is a 10 inch flower pot or larger and set in a southern exposed window. Like greenhouse tomatoes the plant must be tapped with a stick when blossoms reach the open and extreme yellow stage in order to effect pollination. This is taken care of by the wind when grown outdoors. Better yet, get some of the new hormones, spray on the blossoms for artificial pollination and produce seedless tomatoes.

Pkt. (about 100 seeds) 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$2.50.

EVERGREEN TOMATO Green When Ripe

A strange tomato that refuses to change color from its green stage other than a pale yellowish green when dead ripe. Interior of fruit is extremely fleshy, remains green even though rotten ripe. Flavor is a typical delicious tomato taste, moderately acid. Very fine for slicing and frying and especially for making delicious conserves. Size is medium to large; maturity about 72 days. Very extensive, vigorous vine growth.

Pkt. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$2.50.

I had a very pleasant surprise on raising your EVERGREEN tomato from one plant that was given to me by one of your customers. We like the flavor of your EVERGREEN tomato very much.

Oct., 1956

Mrs. Chas. H. Tauer, St. Paul, Minn.

CUYANO New Smooth Marman

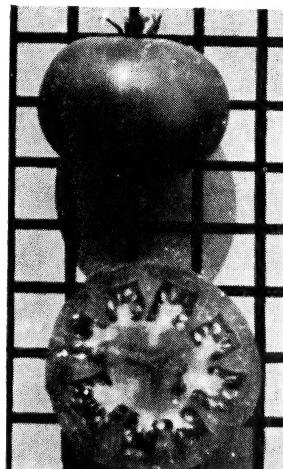
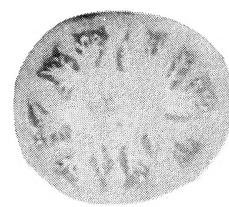
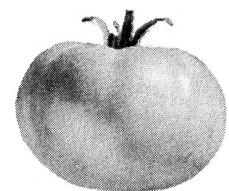
A new strain of Marman developed by Prof. Abelardo Piovano at the National University of Argentina. An outstanding improvement over the original strain. Maturity a few days earlier, vine growth the same but more resistant to fungus diseases. Fruit quality is greatly improved, much smoother and solid. Interior is fleshy without cavities or puffiness. Size is somewhat larger in the early clusters, which is the important part of fruit setting for early market. In both vine and fruit this new strain of Marman called Cuyano is a great improvement over the original strain.

Pkt. (about 300 seeds) 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.75; 1 oz. \$6.50.

We are very thankful for the source of information that told us about your company as we are looking forward to many pleasant hours with your seeds and plants.

Feb. 24, 1953

Mr. C. D. Ebbert, West Palm Beach, Fla.



GOLDEN GLOW

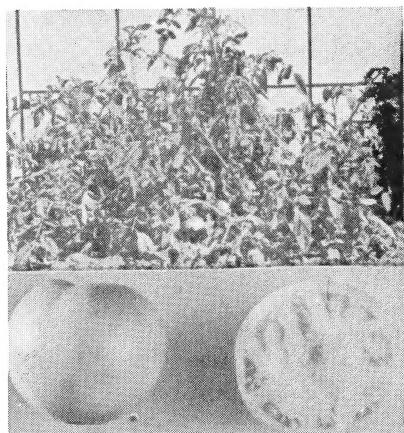
A new yellow-leaved tomato. Medium size, dense, bushy plants remain yellow the entire season. The striking yellow appears like fluorescence in the garden, very eye-catching even at a great distance and makes a most beautiful contrast among other green vegetable plants. Bears small pale-orange-colored fruits, very mild in flavor. The yellow leaves are not a fixed characteristic and are more of a mutation having a gene-deficiency. A small percentage of plants from our seed will have light green leaves. These can be detected in the seedling stage; when about three or four inches high they may be pulled and discarded from the flats.

Pkt. 50c.



I had excellent results with EARLY GIANT HYBRID tomatoes I raised from the seed purchased from you last year. I sold tomatoes all through the drought last year when other people didn't have tomatoes.

H. J. Rice, Jr., Ekron, Ky.



GOLDEN SPHERE (72 Days)

A new, superb yellow tomato developed by Dr. P. A. Young, plant pathologist at the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. The result of 10 years' effort in breeding and selecting a wilt resistant yellow strain possessing perfect globular, large size fruits of mild, delicious flavor. Fruits are very solid with a tough skin. The frosty, fleshy interior is very tempting, and is excellent for preparing mild preserves. Vine growth quite extensive, sprawling, with dense foliage. Leaves are characteristically smooth with a grayish green color.

Pkt. (about 600 seeds) 25c; 1/4 oz. 90c; 1 oz. \$3.50

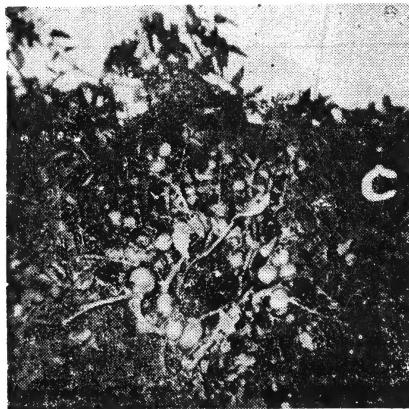
WE EAT A LOT OF TOMATOES—Tomato consumption in the U. S. is estimated at approximately 24 pounds or 75 medium-sized tomatoes.

CLUSTER-MATO (55 Days)

New Selection

Our own extra early selection for staking or ground culture, for the first on the market. Extremely solid and meaty, large to medium in size, borne in generous successive clusters, as shown in photograph. Although slightly flattened in the first setting, becomes globular-shaped in the following clusters. The meaty interior, thick outer walls and tough skin resist cracking and bruising. Very mild in flavor, together with the juicy and meaty texture, presents a real table treat. Delightfully smooth and free of blossom-end scars. Plants are very adaptable for staking and semi-open at ripening time. Cluster-Mato has a most notable characteristic of setting fruit in cooler temperatures than permissible with other extra early varieties. For maximum results, plant in well drained, fertile, sandy loam soil.

Pkt. (about 600 seeds) 25c; 3/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 80c; 1 oz. \$2.75; 1/4 lb. \$10.50

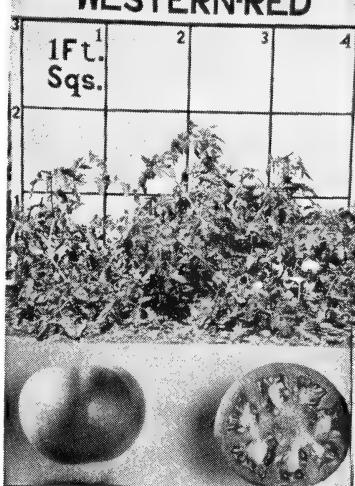


WESTERN-RED (68 Days)

A new and important red, market variety developed by L. F. Locke, soil scientist at the Southern Great Plains Field Station. A cross of Porters X Denmark X Break O'Day. Western-Red was bred and selected for its characteristic of setting fruit under the hot and dry conditions of the respective area where it was developed. It has proven to produce much higher yields than other well known standard varieties under adverse climatic conditions. Vines are medium size, determinate in growth. Rather open foliage coverage; however, fruits resist sun scald remarkably well. Mid-season in maturity, the fruits attain a medium average size, light red color and mild in flavor. Western-Red is recommended as a home garden and local market variety for western Oklahoma, southwestern Kansas, eastern New Mexico and western Texas.

Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c;
1 oz. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.50

WESTERN-RED



PUCK (68 Days)

An extremely dwarf English variety. Low growing, stubby plants with ridged, wide dark green leaves. Maturity mid-season. Small globular fruits seldom attain a size more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, grouped mainly up the main stem almost completely hidden. The mass of clusters is very tight together, similar to grapes. Light red fruits are very solid, mild in flavor and keep long after ripe. Puck possesses a notable characteristic of being able to set fruit in very cool temperatures.

Pkt. (about 600 seeds) 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c



(Background 1' Squares)

LONGRED (68 Days)

An important main crop type for market growers and canners, developed at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station. Fruits are exceptionally smooth, almost perfectly round, deep globular, medium to large in size. Mid-season in maturity, ripening an early cluster and extending its harvest over a long period. We know of no other variety giving so much satisfaction and that good firm feel in picking.

The perfect roundness, free of cracks and blemishes, fine red color and resistance to sunburn make it an outstanding variety. Longred shows exceptional resistance to anthracnose. Vine growth is vigorous and sprawling, becoming semi-open at ripening time. The dark green leaves are very thick and rigid.

Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50;
1 lb. \$7.50

QUEEN (68 Days)

A very important new market strain developed through the cooperation of Rutgers University and the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, supervised by Prof. L. G. Schermerhorn, vegetable crops specialist and also the man who developed the Rutgers tomato. A cross of Rutgers X Valiant and named after the original Queens College, which is now known as Rutgers University. Vine growth indeterminate, very rapid, extensive and sprawl-

ling. Perfect for staking. Foliage density midway between both of its parents. Mid-season in maturity, ripening about a week to 10 days earlier than Rutgers. An exceptionally heavy producer of very deep, globular fruits, averaging medium in size. Thick outer walls, good inside red color and a semi-acid flavor. The development and release of Queen we believe is as important as its Rutgers parent.

Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.20;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.20; 1 lb. \$14.80

GARDEN STATE (72 Days)

A very important canning and market variety developed by Dr. D. R. Porter of the Campbell Soup Co. Originally tested as Hybrid 37, and now named Garden State. A notable variety for its heavy yield of large size, well colored red fruits, maintaining good size over the entire season. Semiglobular fruits have tough skins, resisting cracking and sunburn. Due to excellent fruit qualities, Garden State has become

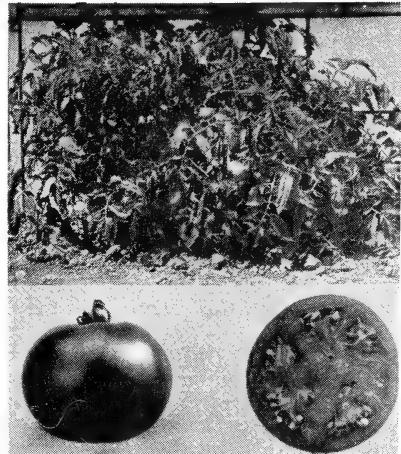
one of the favored varieties used by Campbell Soup Co., and likewise equally fine for market. Maturity is in season with Rutgers, but ripening first clusters a few days ahead of the latter. Vine growth is vigorous, healthy, thick stems, wide leaves and able to withstand adverse weather conditions.

**Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50;
1 lb. \$7.50**

TOMATO FORTUNE (72 Days)

An outstanding new red developed at the University of Arkansas. A cross of Rutgers X Pan American. Large bushy vines, inherited from its Rutger parent possess even greater foliage density. Fruit yield, much higher, averaging only slightly smaller than Rutgers in size. Greater globular depth of fruits, possess the Rutger characteristic of ripening to a deep red from the interior outward. Fruits are meaty without a core, mild, semi-acid and somewhat sweet in flavor. The juice is quite sticky, indicating sugar content. Maturity in season with Rutgers, but ripening first clusters a few days ahead of its parent. We find this variety worthy of its name, "Fortune," showing fully one-third greater fruit settings and yielding ability than Rutgers. Very important as a combination green-wrap and canning variety. Its resistance to fusarium wilt, high fruit setting ability and dense foliage will adapt Fortune to most of the southern states.

Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.50; 1 lb. \$12.50



PONDEROSA (Red) (72 Days)

Super Argentina Strain

A large-fruited strain of Ponderosa obtained from Argentina. The preferred canning tomato in their country. Vine growth extensive, healthy, very dense foliage and exceptionally rapid growth. Fruits average very large, typically Ponderosa in shape;

very fleshy without a core, ripening to a dark red color. Its highly acid flavor and fine red color make this strain very adaptable for the canning industry.

**Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; 1 oz. \$1.75;
1 lb. \$6.50**

RUTGERS (Indiana Strain) (72 Days)

A superior strain of Rutgers, re-selected and supervised at Purdue University. Slightly earlier and much more productive than the original 290 strain as it came from New Jersey. Fruit quality and color likewise are greatly improved. Fruits are smooth, slightly flattened at the stem-end, deep red color ripening from the interior outward. Thick walls, small seed cavities

with very few seeds form very solid fruits. Plants are large, thick stems with dense foliage protecting fruits from sunburn. To get maximum yield from Rutgers, soil must not be over supplied with nitrogen. A heavy application of phosphate is recommended to insure early ripening and obtain the entire harvest.

**Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75;
1 lb. \$5.50**

SOUTHLAND (74 Days)

A wilt and blight resistant variety developed at the Regional Vegetable Breeding Laboratory at Charleston, S. C. Southland is a standard type, general purpose, red tomato, ripening in season with Rutgers and Marglobe. About equal to Rutgers in size, but slightly more oblate. Fruits are very smooth, extremely solid and meaty with a very tough peel, holding up for unusual lengths of time after ripening. Its tough skin gives very high resistance to

cracking. Southland is a fine green wrap and shipping variety. Vines are upright, quite dense and slightly more open than Rutgers at ripening time. Southland is resistant to fusarium wilt, early blight, moderately to anthracnose and one form of common potato late blight. For maximum yield and fruit size, Southland requires fertile soil, quite high in both nitrogen and phosphate.

**Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c;
1 oz. 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.20; 1 lb. \$11.50**



MISSION DYKE (70 Days)

A new large fruited pink tomato, the most important, having so many desirable characteristics ever developed. Ancestry unknown but it was developed by a Kansas City, Mo., florist now deceased. Above photo is a typical fruit setting in the green stage. Vine growth large, indeterminate, vigorous healthy foliage, extremely disease and drought resistant. Fruits average about 14 ounces and 1 1/2 pound fruits are common. Though very large most of the fruits have very smooth blossom ends and shoulders. Flavor delightful, very mild. Skin and flesh medium pink, solid and highly crack resistant. We had this strain tested in Puerto Rico in 1953, it performed wonderfully and resisted all of the unfavorable conditions the tropics could give it. If your market requires a large fruited pink, this is really IT.

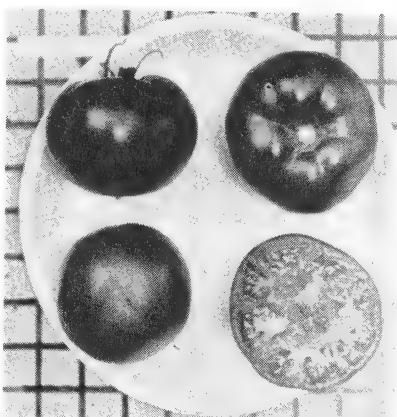
Pkt. (about 600 seeds) 25c; 1/4 oz. 90c; 1 oz. \$3.50; 1/4 lb. \$11.75.

CHESAPEAKE (75 Days)

Wilt Resistant

A new development from the University of Maryland. Vine growth indeterminate, medium size, foliage ample for fruit coverage. Very prolific yielder of large size fruits of very high quality and mild flavor. Maturity a few days later than Rutgers with better red color, firmer and having higher solids content. Although it was developed for late market in areas near the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries has also been found adapted to Delaware, Pennsylvania and it performs excellent in northern Ohio.

Pkt. 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.20; 1/4 lb. \$4.40;
1 lb. \$14.50.



TWO GREAT FARM MAGAZINES HAVE MERGED

For only 5 cents per copy you now can get FARM JOURNAL and COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, combined in one big magazine. Fill out the enclosed reduced money-saving coupon and send with remittance to the address thereon.

PLAMAR (65 Days)

A new development from the University of Puerto Rico. A cross of their native variety, "Platillo," and Marglobe. Possesses a notable characteristic of setting fruit under extremely hot climatic conditions. Vines are very vigorous, extensive, healthy and extremely rapid in growth. Slightly flattened fruits average medium in size, with thick placental walls. Ripens to a

medium red color, possessing good keeping qualities after ripe. Cracks are very limited. We recommend Plamar for southern states, where other varieties do not set fruit under abnormally hot and dry climate. Very resistant to early blight and fusarium wilt.

**Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; 1 oz. 90c;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.50**

SUMMER PROLIFIC (65 Days)

New hot weather variety from the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. A cross of Porters Globe and Stokesdale. Ripens to a beautiful deep pink, very smooth, practically crack proof and mild in flavor. Uniform size, averaging about six per pound in the first settings and the size increasing to four or five per pound later on. The globe-shaped fruits are extremely solid, because of their thick outer walls and very tough skin. Ripe fruits keep fine for long

periods of time. Summer Prolific is able to set fruit in very hot summers, mainly because of the thick, heavy sepals protecting the flower parts. Vine growth very vigorous, upright and dense, with thick wide leaves, protecting fruits from the hot sun. Summer Prolific is an excellent variety for abnormally hot climates, resisting sun-scald and splitting, resulting in souring.

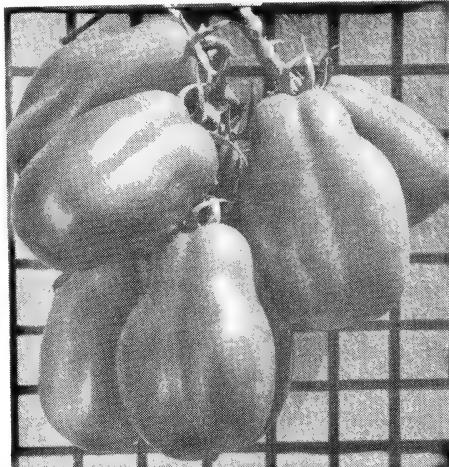
**Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.10;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.50; 1 lb. \$11.80**

SAN MARZANO (65 Days)

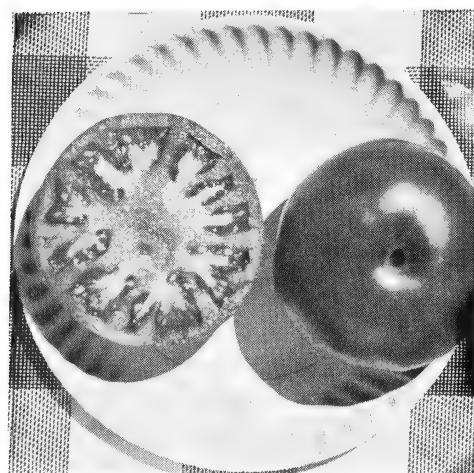
Large Fruited Strain

A selected strain of Italian paste tomato obtained from Prof. Abelardo Piovano, vegetable crops specialist and agronomist at the National University of Argentina. A very large-fruited strain obtained after many selections by Prof. Piovano in his extensive work in tomatoes. Mid-season in maturity. Vine growth vigorous, bushy with dense foliage and of excellent plant health. A very healthy yielder of beautiful deep scarlet, long plum-shaped fruits, having a most tempting, frosty, meaty and mild flavor. Having very little juice, excellent for tomato paste or combining with a juice variety for home canning. A most beautiful and tasty salad can be prepared by slicing lengthwise and stuffing with bits of cabbage and peppers cut up, garnished with mayonnaise.

**Pkt. (about 600 seeds) 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c;
1 oz. \$3.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$11.75**



(Background 1" Squares)



ATHENS (68 Days)

A selected strain of this variety obtained from Greece. Mid-season maturity. Medium-size vines, dense foliage and semi-sprawling in growth. Fruits average very large, heavy, solid-fleshed and without a core. Athens is the only extra large fruited variety we have ever seen having a notable absence of rough fruits, yet maturing a heavy yield of extra large, smooth, red fruits in mid-season. Flavor is mild and semi-acid. A most valuable strain for local markets or home gardeners who desire very large quality tomatoes.

**Pkt. (about 600 seeds) 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c;
1 oz. \$3.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$12.50**

Maturity dates are approximately from setting of healthy stocky plants to ripening of first fruits.

IMPROVED GREENHOUSE STRAINS



MICHIGAN STATE FORCING

(75 Days)

Wilt Resistant

A very important greenhouse variety. Healthy vigorous vine growth, dark green foliage. Beautiful red, deep globular shaped fruits are unusually firm and smooth when ripe. Very thick fruit walls and few seeds. Our selected strain is the result of two years of special selection, one by a foremost plant breeder in Michigan and one of our own, commonly showing 8 to 10 ounce fruits in the third and fourth

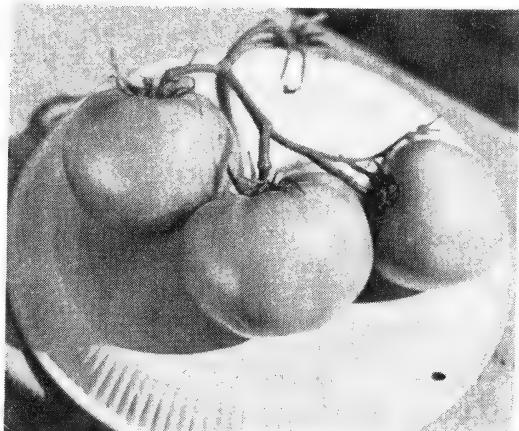
clusters. There has been increasing numbers of growers using this variety for outdoor growing with excellent success.

Pkt. (about 600 seeds) 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c; 1 oz. \$3.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$11.75; 1 lb. \$44.50.

OHIO W-R 3 GLOBE

Wilt Resistant

The main variety now used in glasshouse production in Ohio. Extensive determinate growth, easily pruned to a single stalk and ample foliage grown under glass. Maturity about 68 days. Color of fruit, pink. Globular shape as name implies with many locules. Fruit size is large on first clusters of heavy vegetative plants, diminishing to medium size in later clusters. Number of fruits per cluster are 3 to 4. In the past two years a mutant has appeared in stock seed of this strain and has multiplied to quite serious extent. Fruits carrying this characteristic are spotted and in advanced stages have long stripes. Through ridged selecting and roguing the past two years we have eliminated this mutant and also selected for slightly larger fruit.



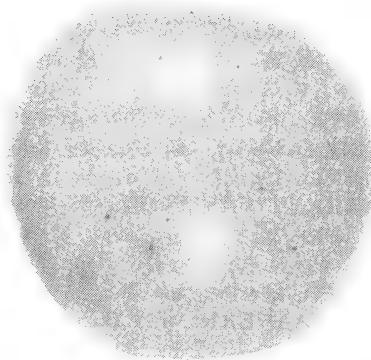
Pkt. (about 600 seeds) 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c; 1 oz. \$3.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$11.75; 1 lb. \$44.50.

NEW OHIO W-R SEVEN

(Wilt Resistant)

Just released from the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster. A new pink tomato for greenhouse production. Fruit appears similar to the above Ohio W-R 3 Globe, but having much superior fruit quality and having resistance to fruit pox which is a considerable problem in some greenhouses. Fruit of Ohio W-R Seven averages larger, has much deeper globe shape and more uniform size. Vigorous vines bear very heavily. Maturity about 68 days.

Prices are the same as the above Ohio W-R 3.



RECOMMENDED BY CONSUMERS UNION

OF THE U. S., INC. — An independent non-profit organization which tests a great variety of consumer goods and publishes its findings in a monthly magazine. In the April, 1955, issue Glecklers Seedmen was one of six seed concerns listed as, "known good sources of tomato seed."

EARLY RED STRAINS

GERMAN TOMATO (45 Days): Extreme dwarf bush, fine for flower pots.

Pkt.: (about 100 seeds) 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$2.50.

MARMAN (50 Days): Small vines medium fruit, crack and sunburn proof.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c; 1 oz. \$3.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$11.75.

CUYANO (48 Days): Improved strain of Marman, smooth fruit, solid.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.75; 1 oz. \$6.50.

CLUSTER-MATO (55 Days): Good for staking, extremely solid, flavor.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 80c; 1 oz. \$2.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$11.50.

EARLIANA (58 Days): Well known early standby.

Pkt.: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.30; 1 lb. \$6.50.

SIOUX (60 Days): Fruit large, smooth, attractive, red color and meaty. Foliage remains in good condition throughout the season. Determinate vines.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.50.

FIRESTEEL (60 Days): For early market or home garden. Medium size, smooth, globular scarlet fruit. Very meaty with thick walls; ripens uniformly. Short vines, spreading flat to partly upright. Fairly dense foliage coverage. Prolific and sets fruit when others are dropping their blossoms.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.50.

ALPINE (60 Days): Quality; cool setter, uniform; semi-determinate.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c; 1 oz. \$3.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$11.75.

POTENTATE (60 Days): For staking; prolific in cool greenhouse.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c; 1 oz. \$3.50.

MARMANDE (60 Days): Dwarf, high yielding in warm climates.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c; 1 oz. \$3.50.

EARLY GIANT F-1 HYBRID (61 Days): Early, size, yield, outstanding university reports. Pkt. (50 seeds) 50c; 2 pkts. 95c; 3 pkts. \$1.35; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$10.00.

TATURA (62 Days): Dwarf bush, globe, withstands sandstorms.

Pkt. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c.

MARKET SUPREME (62 Days): Prolific staker, globe, long keeping.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c; 1 oz. \$3.50.

BREAK O'DAY (62 Days): Red strain long time early market type.

Pkt. 25c; 1 oz. 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.30; 1 lb. \$6.50.

VALIANT (62 Days): Old time preferred early market type, staker.

Pkt. 25c; 1 oz. 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.30; 1 lb. \$6.50.

EARLY SCARLET (62 Days): Wisconsin developed quality market type.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c; 1 oz. \$3.50.

MID-SEASON STRAINS

WISCONSIN 55 (65 Days): Juice type canner, prolific, important.

Pkt. 25c; 1 oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50; 1 lb. \$7.50.

EARLY GARDEN STATE (65 Days): Prolific canner from Campbell's.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.50; 1 lb. \$11.80.

RED JACKET (65 Days): Potato leaf, important canner and garden.

Pkt. 25c; 1 oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50; 1 lb. \$7.50.

MARKET FAVORITE (65 Days): Staker, large fruit, smooth, dense foliage.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c; 1 oz. \$3.50.

PLAMAR (65 Days): Hot climate producer, vigorous productive.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; 1 oz. 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.50.

SAN MARZANO (65 Days): Large strain, plum shaped, paste type, prolific.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c; 1 oz. \$3.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$11.75.

RED TOP (65 Days): Plum shaped, paste type, small bush, fast ripening.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.15; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.25.

ATHENS (68 Days): Giant fruit, smooth, medium vine, for garden.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c; 1 oz. \$3.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$12.50.

THESSALONIKI (68 Days): Very important staker, quality, uniform.

Pkt. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.75; 1 oz. \$6.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$24.50.

MANASOTA (68 Days): Early Florida shipper, globe, prolific.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.25; 1 lb. \$12.50.

LONGRED (68 Days): Important quality greenwrap and canning type.

Pkt. 25c; 1 oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50; 1 lb. \$7.50.

QUEEN (68 Days): Excellent globe market type, prolific.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.20; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.20; 1 lb. \$14.80.

WESTERN-RED (68 Days): Hot climate fruit setter, resists sunburn.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.50.

PUCK (68 Days): Dwarf bush, cool setter, prolific, good size.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c.

GOLD DUST (68 Days): Staker, globe, crack-free, long keeping.

Pkt. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.75; 1 oz. \$6.50.

STENNER'S EXHIBITION (68 Days): Similar to above, more foliage.

Pkt. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.75.

LATE RED STRAINS

KOPIAH (70 Days): Important for market and canning in gulf states.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.20; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.40; 1 lb. \$14.50.

HOMESTEAD (70 Days): Unexcelled for greenwrap, solid shipper.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.20; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.40; 1 lb. \$14.50.

DURBOT (70 Days): Hot weather type, canner and market.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c; 1 oz. \$3.50.

SANTA CATALINA (70 Days): Jumbo size red pear tomato, heavy yielder.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c; 1 oz. \$3.50.

RUTGERS (72 Days): Indiana strain, earlier, more productive.

Pkt. 25c; 1 oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; 1 lb. \$5.50.

GARDEN STATE (72 Days): Campbell's quality canner, perfect for market in middle west and central eastern states.

Pkt. 25c; 1 oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50; 1 lb. \$7.50.

MANALUCIE (72 Days): Very important for greenwrap; resists disease.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.20; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.40; 1 lb. \$14.50.

FORTUNE (72 Days): Important market type through middle eastern states.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.50; 1 lb. \$12.50.

GROSSE LISSE (72 Days): Highest quality for middle west, globular.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c; 1 oz. \$3.50.

PONDEROSA (72 Days): Super Argentina strain, large fruited.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; 1 oz. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$6.50.

CALEPLATA (72 Days): Hot weather producer, disease resistant.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c; 1 oz. \$3.50.

SOUTHLAND (74 Days): Very solid, crack-proof, shipper and market type.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.30; 1 lb. \$11.50.

PEARSON (75 Days): Improved, well known quality California strain.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; 1 oz. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.50; 1 lb. \$14.00.

CHESAPEAKE (75 Days): Important market type through middle east states.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.20; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.40; 1 lb. \$14.50.

LANGADA (80 Days): From Greece, large fruited, heavy vines.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c; 1 oz. \$3.50.

GREENHOUSE FORCING STRAINS

OHIO W-R 3 (68 Days): Pink, pure selected strain, main type in Ohio.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c; 1 oz. \$3.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$11.75; 1 lb. \$44.50.

OHIO GLOBE (75 Days): Old strain A, similar to above but not wilt resistant.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c; 1 oz. \$3.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$11.75; 1 lb. \$44.50.

MICHIGAN STATE FORCING (75 Days): Wilt resistant, red, large size.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c; 1 oz. \$3.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$11.75; 1 lb. \$44.50.

PINK STRAINS

MISSION DYKE (75 Days): Giant size, smooth, meaty, solid.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c; 1 oz. \$3.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$11.75.

VOKAL (65 Days): No acid, for happy stomachs, good flavor.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c; 1 oz. \$3.50.

GULF STATE MARKET (70 Days): Old standby used in southern states.

Pkt. 25c; 1 oz. 80c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.30; 1 lb. \$6.50.

OXHEART (80 Days): Well known giant heart-shaped tomato.

Pkt.: $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.20.

PONDEROSA (83 Days): American strain. An old standby. Large, flat, deep, purplish pink fruit. Few seeds, thick flesh and a delightful, mild flavor.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; 1 oz. \$1.65.

YELLOW STRAINS

SUNRAY (70 Days): No acid, very solid flesh, golden orange color.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.20; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.40.

GOLDEN SPHERE (72 Days): Deep globe, mild excellent for preserves.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c; 1 oz. \$3.50.

JUBILEE (72 Days): Golden orange, deep globular, solid fleshed and mild, delicious flavor. Fruit is many times mistaken in appearance for an orange.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; 1 oz. \$1.65.

YELLOW PLUM (72 Days): Bear in clusters, mild, tasty, for salads.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c.

ORNAMENTALS AND NOVELTIES

TOMATO ORCHIDS (75 Days): Protruding carpels, stick out blossom end.

Pkt. 25c.

GREEN JELL (68 Days): Small red fruit, seed cells have green jell.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.75.

THICK SEPAL (72 Days): Hairy stems, disease and heat resistant.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.75.

PINK SAN MARZANO (68 Days): Delicate leaves, mild small fruit.

Pkt. 25c; 1 oz. \$1.75.

CHERRY (68 Days): Terrific yielder, small fruit, disease resistant.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.75.

EARLY DWARF RED (65 Days): Curled up grey leaves, very odd.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c.

TATINER (70 Days): Same as above, larger fruit, later.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c.

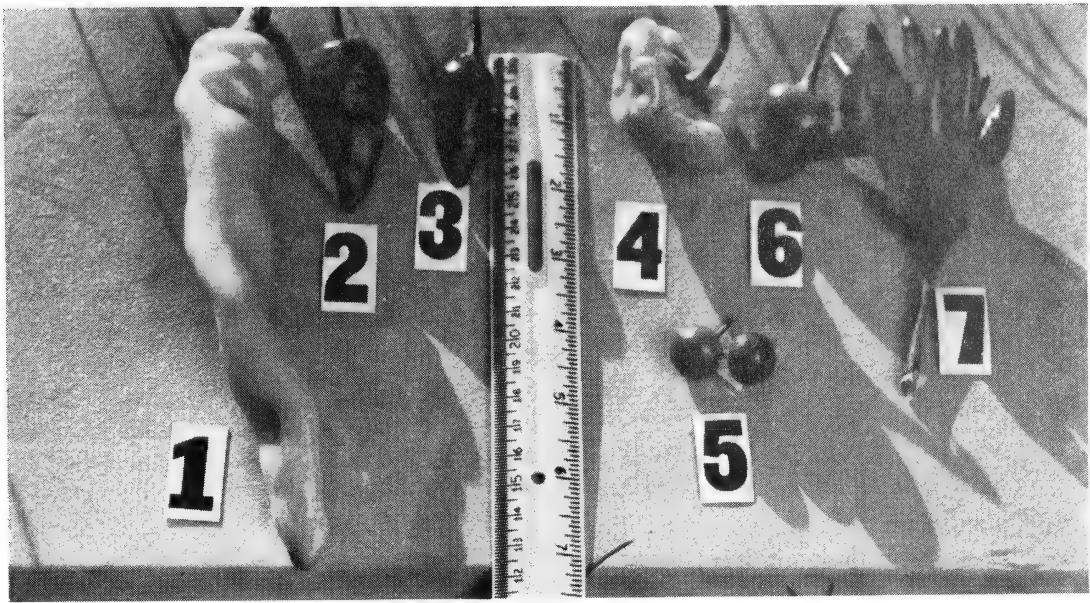
LYCOPERSICON PIMPINELLIFOLIUM (75 Days): Wild currant type, thousands of fruit in clusters to each plant. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

LYCOPERSICON CERASIFORME (75 Days): Terrific vines up to 25 feet, small fruit, oldest wild species in existence. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

TINY TIM (45 Days): Small fruited dwarf plant for flower pot culture. Very interesting as a house plant. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; 1 oz. \$1.70.

IMPORT DIFFICULTIES

Prevent us from listing the following seeds: Naranjilla, Rooikrans, Bush Beans and Tomato Tree.



ORNAMENTAL PEPPERS

Equally as interesting in growing and being varied in types and number as tomatoes are peppers or capsicum family. Coded in the above photo as follows: No. 1 Golden Wax; No. 2 Red Hot; No. 3 Purple Leaf; No. 4 Squash; No. 5 Cherry; No. 6 Christmas Tree; No. 7 Black Cuban. **Each Strain: Pkt. 25c.**

GOLDEN WAX, No. 1: Long Hungarian-type, extremely hot, ripens to a waxy golden yellow, never gets red. Medium size plants.

RED HOT, No. 2: True to its name, one of the hottest peppers that exists. Low growing, small flat bush, prolific bearer, ripening most fruits all at once.

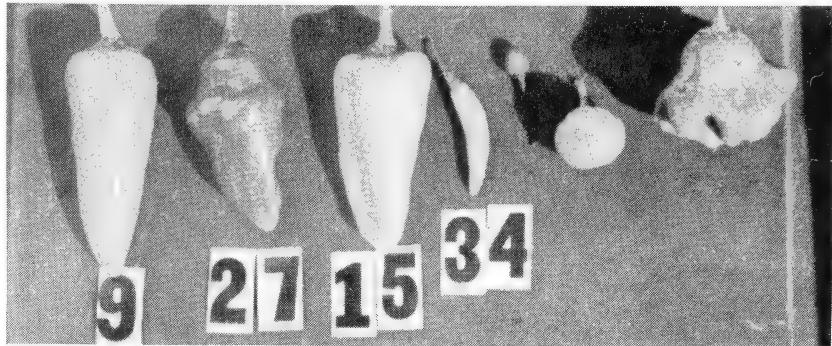
PURPLE LEAF, No. 3: Beautiful dark purple leaves, stems and fruit. The fruit turns red on ripening, very hot. Plants grow about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and make very contrasting borders for walks or backgrounds.

SQUASH, No. 4: Compact bushy plants produce squash-shaped yellow fruit, extremely hot. Very odd.

CHERRY, No. 5: Very dwarf bushy plants, excellent for flower pots. Bear profusely cherry-size peppers, which look identical to cherries. Beautiful tinged purple and white fruit turn to white, then red finally.

CHRISTMAS TREE, No. 6: Plants about two feet high bear fruit the shape and size of Christmas tree light bulbs and having many colors of purple, white, yellow and finally red. Very ornamental.

BLACK CUBAN, No. 7: Borne in clusters and protruding upward above the small bushy plants. Fruit at setting is green, turning black and finally red. Stems of red ripe clusters may be cut and dried for a fine bouquet. Very fine for flower pot culture. While this strain seems not to be entirely fixed, with some variation in length and size of pods, one thing is fixed, that is the atomic heat in every pod. In our opinion it's the hottest little thing on earth.



MORE UNUSUAL PEPPERS

Coded by number (left to right): No. 9 Orange Sweet; No. 27 African Chili; No. 15 Yellow Friesdorf; Red Friesdorf (not shown); No. 34 Gold Cone; Pea Size (not numbered) original black Cuban strain; Yellow Cherry, and Red Xmas Bell.

Pkt. 25c each strain. Whole pods of Pea Size Black Cuban and Gold Cone are sent in packets, the sensation is too warm for us to process seed out of them.

ORANGE SWEET, No. 9: Medium early. Dwarf bush. Beautiful orange conical fruits. Extremely thick flesh very mild, sweet flavor. Makes a most beautiful and delicious salad combination. Very prolific. Adapted to flower pot culture and small gardens. A very showy plant. Highly frost resistant when mature.

AFRICAN CHILI, No. 27: The most prolific red chili we have ever seen. Unusual plant health and vigor, obtained from South Africa. Tall bushy vines. Late maturity.

YELLOW FRIESDORF, No. 15: From Italy. Medium early. Mild, sweet flavor. Large upright plants. Very prolific. Highly frost resistant at maturity.

RED FRIESDORF (not shown, but same shape fruit and plant as above yellow strain): Very hot. Thick fleshed. Extremely productive. Medium early. We have seen ripe fruit withstand 25 degrees, yet fruit would not break down after a warm up out in the field.

GOLD CONE, No. 34: Mass of pencil-size golden fruit protrude upward above the leaves on very dwarf plants. Very beautiful and wonderful for flower pots or small garden space. **Pkt.** (Four pods, about 120 seeds) **25c.**

BLACK CUBAN (Pea Size): The true strain of Black Cuban pepper direct from Cuba. Small black fruits about the size of large peas, maturing red. Medium size, upright plants. Purple leaves and stems. Extremely hot. **Pkt.** (Four pods, about 80 seeds) **25c.**

YELLOW CHERRY: Early extreme dwarf low growing plants. Beautifully ornamental for flower pots or small garden space. A mass of large cherry-size fruit protrude upward above leaves. Extremely hot.

XMAS BELL: Odd red bell-shaped fruits hang like Christmas bells on large bushy plants. Late maturity, long bearing and extremely hot.

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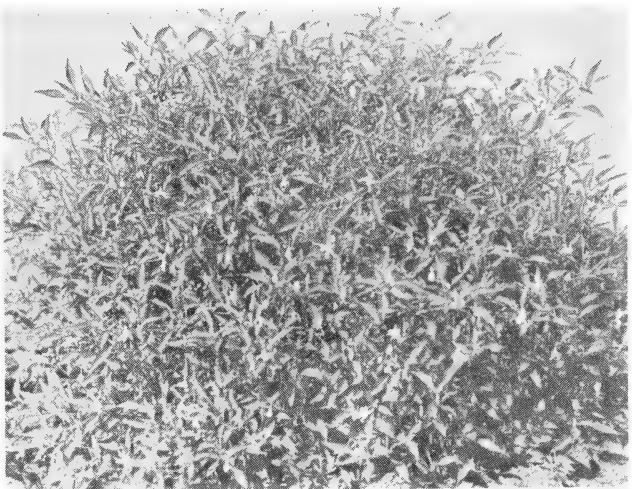
HAVE YOU MOVED?

Always advise us on arrival at your new post office address. If we are bothering or irritating you with our yearly mailings, please advise us to remove your name from our list.

DAINTY PEPPER

One of the most beautiful plants in the pepper family. Very compact, small bush, having very small, delicate, bright green leaves. During the entire growing season plants are covered with little dainty white flowers. At maturity another sight unfolds as the entire plant is a mass of fiery red peppers protruding upward. Fruit is about one inch long, diameter about the same as a nail and extremely hot. The plants are fine as potted specimens or as borders in the garden and along walks.

Pkt. (4 pods, about 100 seeds) **25c.**



CHRISTMAS CHERRY-HOLIDAY PEPPER

A very compact plant, suitable for growing in flower pots. Fruit is about the size of a large cherry, a brilliant red color and very hot. Really a plant of beauty and very ornamental. **Pkt. 25c.**

YOU KNOW IT'S FUNNY

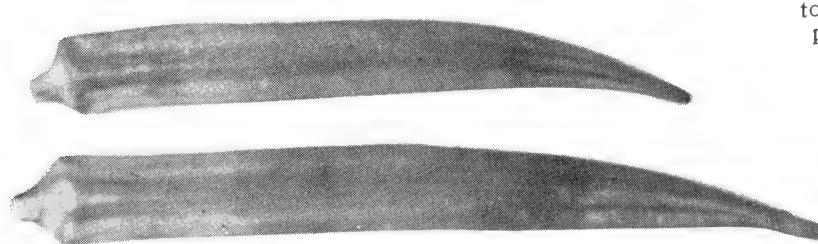
How red color in vegetables and fruit is desired and readily sold at roadside markets. For instance, there are the three yellow and orange tomato strains, Golden Sphere, Sunray and Jubilee. Fruit quality in most cases in these strains is much superior than ordinary red strains, yet the color seems to make them un-appetizing. In apples, people want red ones, even though yellow ones are better quality. If the apple has bright red color, but tastes like a pumpkin, it sells. That is so about most Ben Davis apples. Good growers, bearers, shippers and good eye appeal. Yes, good in all except one way—not fit to eat. An old horticulturist once said he knew the variety of apple grown in the Garden of Eden. It was a Ben Davis. Why did he know? Any other kind, Eve would have eaten the whole apple. He also seemed to believe Eve was a "greedy pig" not to insult his majesty, the hog. In fact out in the state of Iowa, corn and hogs are king, jointly. Some of Eve's relatives must be still on earth. For instance, there is Manville's experience to prove it.

RED WONDER OKRA

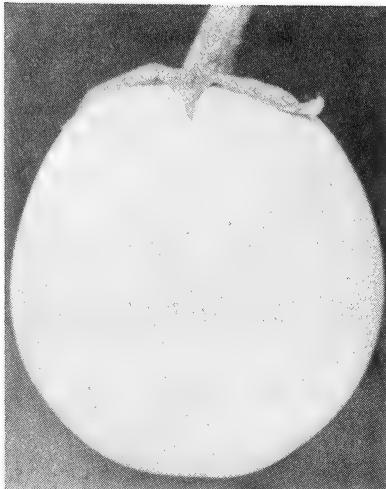
Something new and original for your garden. An original introduction by Pocha & Sons of India. Both a novelty and unusually high quality strain with smooth spineless pods and excellent size. Tender and delicious when cooked. RED WONDER OKRA has all the advantages of green varieties, but combines a new startling color. Plants when fruiting are very eye-catching and are very decorative for the garden. In extreme southern climates seed may be sown early, directly outdoors. In northern areas it is advisable to grow seedlings like tomatoes and transfer to plant bands or pots

to be set outdoors after frost danger is over. This is a Glecklers' first introduction in the U. S. imported seed from India.

Pkt. (about 20 seeds) **50c.**



WHITE BEAUTY EGGPLANT



A superior quality, glistening white eggplant beyond all imagination. As the soap concerns advertise results "whiter than white," applies also to white beauty. Shape is much like black beauty, but larger. Fruit attains a size of up to four pounds and over. Seed cavities are confined to the bud-end half. Flavor is deliciously mild when fried in batter, unlike the bitter taste of other varieties. Foliage is a rich light green, not having the purple tinge like other strains. Sturdy upright plants grow up to four feet tall, holding the fruit well off the ground. The combination of extremely high quality and striking eye appeal of White Beauty will certainly bring this variety in heavy demand in years ahead. Harvest of eggplant is at its best while skin is still glossy.

Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; 1 oz. \$3.25.

UNUSUAL EGGPLANT

Two strains of elongated Italian type. Number 1 in photo is dark green, medium size with white stripes on the bud-end. Number 2 is a solid rich light green and turns to brilliant yellow when dead ripe. Maturity of both strains about 80 days, and very prolific. Plants are high bush type, carrying their fruit well above ground, permitting closer planting than usual spreading-type strains. Edible and commercial value of these strains has not been determined. We offer seed for experiment only.

Pkt. 25c (for either strain).



CARDINAL EGGPLANT

Very stiff, woody, large upright plants bear clusters of 3 to 5 per cluster of small, globular fruit about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Plants are beautifully ornamental, with their dazzling red fruit hanging on light green, woody branches.

Pkt. (about 100 seeds) 25c.



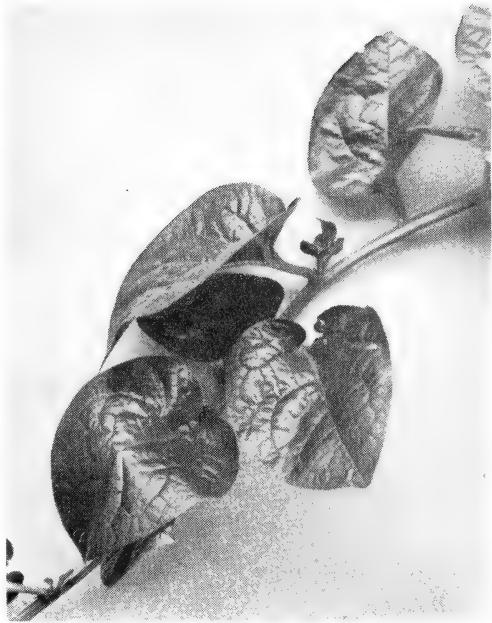
GSOBA

An annual domesticated blueberry from South Africa, sometimes called Xulu Tongue and is quite similar to the California Sunberry grown by the great Luther Burbank 50 years ago. In colonial days of Africa farm women used Gsoba for tarts, jams, etc. Bluish black fruit is borne profusely in clusters of 5, mild semi-sweet juice stains like mulberries. In some areas of South Africa Gsoba is grown commercially, using it for jam. Plants are small flat-growing bushes about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter and extremely prolific. Ripe fruit remains on the plant while the balance is ripening, without dropping off or spoiling. Most all the fruit can be harvested at one time by pulling plants at end of season and shaking. Full maturity is about 80 days. It appears Gsoba would be adapted also for making fermented beverages.

Pkt. 25c.

INCA CORN

Those who have standing orders for this item may use their credit on other seeds in this catalog. We are still unable to get import on this item.



MALABAR SPINACH

(Climbing Type)

A peculiar form of spinach, known botanically as *Basella Alba*, from India. A very fast grower. This new kind of spinach has distinct advantages. All the ground you need is a few inches near the house in which to plant a few seeds. Two vines are sufficient to supply a small family all summer. Ornamental, also, train them over the front door where they are handy to cut off if you like. Being off the ground this spinach is always clean and not necessary to repeatedly wash and pick over. Big thick, fleshy leaves are cut off together with whatever length stem needs pruning to keep the plant in bounds. Stems that seem too tough to eat can be put back in the soil and rerootted. Soon there is more tender spinach growing. In India the poorest villager is able to raise a few vines of it to eat along with his plain boiled rice. Indians have a saying which sets forth the best thing in its class. It loses by translation; the following is part of it: "The best thing among men in mui or (me)." "The best thing among fish is rui or (rui fish)." "The best among greens is pui (this climbing spinach)." "Pui" is considered not only a great delicacy, but it is deserving of honor as a useful plant. Planted beside the Indian's cottage, where he can watch it, soon scrambles all over his thatched roof. Thus his thatched house becomes a veritable garden with various gourds and pumpkins among the spinach. That way they are safe from the depredations of cows and goats, which are left to roam for food. Monkeys, now and then, have to be shooed off, but they really prefer peas and tomatoes if they can find them. An earthen pot upside down on a pole, especially if it has some white dots on its bottom, averts "the evil-eye." This climbing spinach may be cooked as you prefer, but if you wish to taste the real Bengali version, cook it with chopped onions and hot chillies, then fry in a little mustard oil.

Pkt. (25 seeds) 50c.

BEST TOMATOES SINCE BOYHOOD

I have had the best crop of tomatoes (Peron) last year, ever been raised. It rivaled crops raised when I was a boy.

Many thanks for your tomatoes.
April 12, 1953

R. F. Clendenen, Renick, W. Va.

DID NOT SPRAY—NO BLIGHT

I had wonderful luck with your Peron tomatoes last year. We did not spray at all and had no blight.
Jan. 20, 1953

Mrs. Milo Hayner, Troy, N. Y.

ROSELLE (The Forgotten Plant)

A hibiscus (hibiscus sabdariffa) and also a relative to the okra family. So valuable a plant in making sparkling cranberry flavored bright red jelly, beverages, food flavors or pie material, made from either the buds or leaves, yet most home gardeners know nothing about it. Much easier to grow than tomatoes and is started in the same manner. The seed buds are the fruit and, including the entire plant, are a dark red color. Producing the seed buds requires a long season, such as in southern states. They can be grown successfully in northern areas in which the leaves are used, equally as fine as the buds. When set out in the garden a space of four to five feet square must be allowed. The extracted juice of the leaves and buds, which is secured by cooking and straining, is very low in sugar (1%) and high in a pleasant acid (3%) flavor. The generous supply of pectin, acidity and cherry red color give a wonderful jelly product, equal to red currants or cranberries.

Pkt.: (about 40 seeds) **25c;** **1/4 oz. \$1.25.**

PREPARATION AND RECIPES

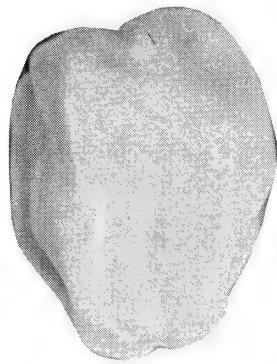
Remove the seed pod before cooking, or when grown in northern areas, where growing season is too short to produce buds, the tender young red shoots are cut up and cooked. The seed pod is easily forced out by cutting off the stem-end of the calyx where it is joined to the pod and pressing gently with the fingers, or by cutting both stem-end and side of calyx and removing with the fingers. Don't over-cook Roselle! Over-cooking, just as over-maturity, robs Roselle of its finest flavor and toughens it. Properly cooked, it is a bright red in color, deliciously tender and appetizing. Roselle furnishes a delightful fruit sauce to serve with all meats and poultry. It may also be used as the basis of many tempting salads and desserts.

ROSELLE SAUCE: About ten minutes boiling or less gives a tender product. When Roselle is to be served as a sauce, use equal measures of calyxes and of water. Cook until tender, sweeten to taste, and allow sauce to come again to the boiling point in order to be certain that all the sugar is dissolved. The sauce may be rubbed through a coarse sieve and the sugar added to the strained product. This gives a very excellent imitation of strained cranberry sauce. A spicy sauce may be made by using less water when putting calyxes on to cook and substituting vinegar for the amount deducted, adding ground cinnamon, cloves and allspice to flavor.

ROSELLE JELLY: Roselle makes a beautiful jelly of a very tender texture. The jelling point seems to be easily lost by over-cooking and the jelly must, therefore, be removed promptly from the fire when the jelling point has been reached. Two measures of water for one of calyxes is the proportion used for making extraction. After boiling ten minutes cover and allow the Roselle to cool before straining. Use a low jelly glass, if the product is to be removed from the glass for serving.

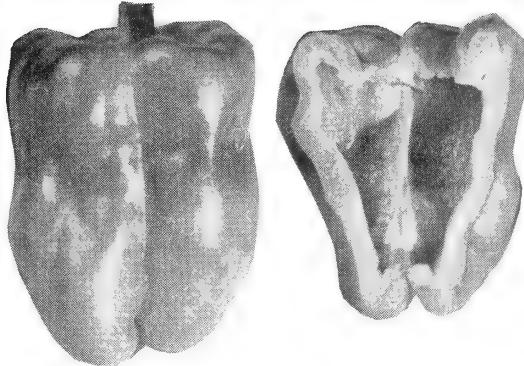
SO MUCH FOR SO LITTLE

LESS THAN 9 CENTS PER COPY and even less when you subscribe for 3 years, **AMERICAN VEGETABLE GROWER** magazine offers more information pertaining to vegetable growing than any other in its field. Very authentic with a multitude of large illustrations. GLECKLERS Seedmen, strongly recommend it. Published monthly by the American Fruit Grower Publishing Co., who also publish the oldest fruit growing magazine in the U. S. Fill out the enclosed coupon and send with remittance to **AMERICAN VEGETABLE GROWER, 106 Euclid Ave., Willoughby, Ohio.**



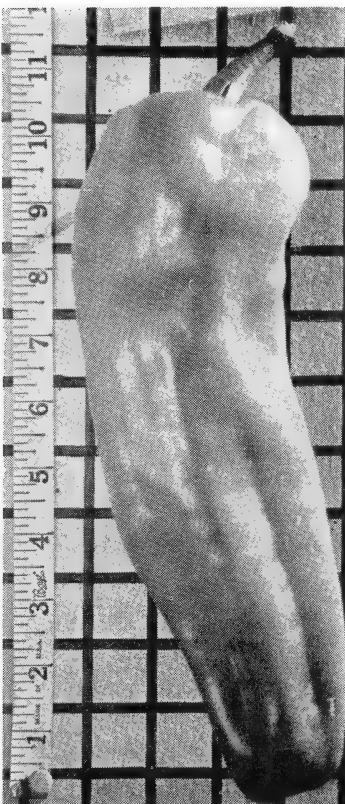
YELLOW BULLNOSE

Large size, bright yellow fruits when ripe. Moderately hot. Short, upright plants. Mid-season maturity. Very shy seeder. **Pkt. 25c.**



SPANISH STUFFER

Very thick-fleshed bullnose. Excellent for stuffing when green or red ripe. Mild, crisp flesh. Short upright plants are resistant to mosaic. Mid-season maturity. **Pkt. 25c.**



THE GIANT ACONCAGUA PEPPER

Considered the largest pepper in the world, it was named after the highest mountain peak of the Andes (22,834 feet), and likewise the highest peak of both South and North America. Huge, long conical (Hungarian) shaped fruits attain a size of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and many times over 10 inches long. Pepper in photo weighs $12\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. Unusually thick fleshed, crisp, mild, sweet flavor, very rich in vitamins. Color ripens to light yellow for harvest and bright red at maturity, which is late. Plant grows into a peculiar conical shape, increasing in foliage density as upward growth. It is virtually necessary to lift the leaves to see the fruit. Seed of this strain remains very limited and we have been unable to produce enough seed to supply the demand in the past. **Pkt. (about 50 seeds) 50c.**

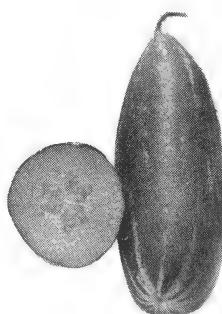
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Last spring we planted seeds of your Aconcagua pepper. We expect our plants will last through 1955. It is a wonderful, extremely mild, heavy fleshed pepper. Some of our peppers were 11 inches long.

F. A. Funke,
Goleta, Calif.

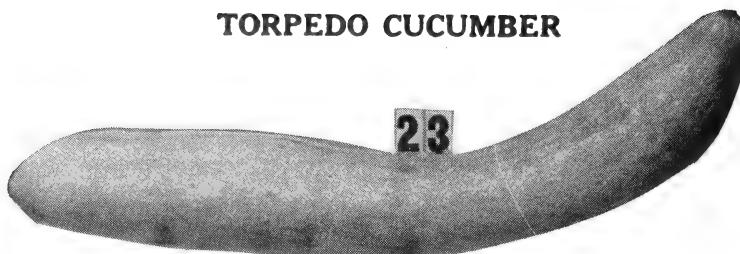
INDIAN CUCUMBER

A very unusual slicing-type of cucumber from India, having the most solid and crisp flesh we've ever seen. Interior is completely without cavities and retains its solidness and crispness even to dead ripe. Wonderful for frying, having a flavor similar to egg plant; or use them sliced fresh when medium size, they taste like other cucumbers. Size averages very large. Extremely thin skin. Maturity is somewhat late, but they can be grown in any area by starting in plant bands and setting out after last frost danger. **Pkt. (15 seeds, enough for 5 hills) 50c.**



TORPEDO CUCUMBER

23

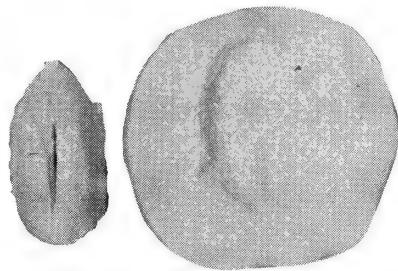


An extra long cucumber from Italy, attaining 20 inches and more in length. Specimen in photo is 23 inches long. Very excellent as a slicer in the medium size

growth. Mid-season maturity. Make fine exhibition specimens. **Pkt.** (18 seeds, enough for 6 hills) **25c.**

COB MELON

Almost snow-white flesh, fine, sweet flavor, similar to the texture of ice cream. Thick, fleshy walls fill the inside entirely to the "cob" shown in the photo, which is removed in a single unit. This is an old time melon, and seed is difficult to locate. Flesh is so tender, adapts it only to home gardens and local markets. **Pkt.** (30 seeds, enough for 10 hills) **25c.**



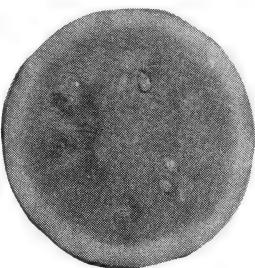
STRAWBERRY WATERMELON

The most outstanding watermelon we have ever seen. Fruits seldom reach a size more than 14 inches in length and 7 or 8 inches in diameter, which will easily fit into the refrigerator. Brilliant, bright red flesh. Delicious, frosty sweet flavor. Very thin rind adapts it only to home gardens and local markets. Most unusual, every melon seems to be a good one, regardless of size, with the same tantalizing, sweet taste. Vines are very hardy. Mid-season maturity. **Pkt.** (15 seeds, enough for 5 hills) **50c.**

• • Best Way To Start Melons or Cucumbers

Plant the seed in plant bands indoors. These can usually be secured at most garden stores, or a common cardboard milk bottle will make about two bands. Bottom and top are cut off, then each band is sliced off at a desired height of about three inches. Set them in a wooden box or metal pan. Fill with good garden soil. Plant about 3 or 4 seeds to each band, $\frac{3}{4}$ to an inch deep and keep moderately moist.

Earliness can be increased as the plants can be started before the last frost. Thus the seed is out of danger of mice, soil insects and adverse cool soil conditions. In setting them in the open ground, merely open one corner with a razor, set the ball slightly deeper in soil and water.



NEW TRICK IN CONTROLLING BUGS

A little Chloradane powder mixed into soil where seed is sown or when potting plants, keeps all bugs and worms away. Also on soil around any of the cucurbits family keeps all bugs away. Just one caution, do not use Chloradane near or on plants two or three weeks before harvesting fruit, as it may spoil the flavor.

STRANGE PLANT SPECIALTIES

ACHIOTE: Shrub-like tree produces bright red seeds, used in food coloring and also for lipstick. **Pkt. 50c.**

EDIBLE JUTE: Tall growing spinach; tender, fine for greens in hot climates. **Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c.**

JUMBO HUSK TOMATO: Two inches and over, enclosed in a husk, fine for pies and preserves. **Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c.**

YARD LONG BEANS: Pole-type, black-seeded, longest podded strain in existence, tender, stringless. **Pkt. 25c.**

SUGAR CORN (95 Days): Multi-eared, up to 8 ears per stalk. Medium size ears, white, very sweet and tasty. **Pkt. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.**

TABLE COWPEAS (White Kadoorie): A new strain developed by Prof. C. H. Ullmann, vegetable specialist at the Kadoorie School of Agriculture in Israel. A cross between Early Acre (California Blackeye X Brabhorn) and an Egyptian variety. The green pods are very tender, without strings. Green seed may be used like peas. The grain when ripe is white and is excellent dry in cooking, as there are no hard shell. Plants are semi-climbing and may be left to grow on the ground or pole them. **Pkt. (about 30 seeds) 25c; 1 oz. 90c.**

PIGEON PEAS: Botanically known as Cajanus Indica, commonly grown in India, New Zealand and other tropical countries. It is widely cultivated because of its nutritious seeds being very high in proteins. Can be cooked while tender as garden peas or with a bit of bacon or in stews. It is perennial, although can be treated as an annual in more temperate zones. In areas having only light frost the trees grow 10 feet high and live 3 or 4 years. Bearing starts very early. The purple-spotted yellow and orange flowers, bean-shaped blossoms are produced over a long period. Stem, leaves and seed pods are covered with soft velvety hairs. Pods are about 3 inches long, containing 3 to 6 seeds of which are mottled in many colors of white, red, purple and reddish brown. The trees prefer soil having good drainage.

Pkt. (about 40 seeds) 25c; 1 oz. 90c.

PIGEON PEA STEW

1 cup dry Pigeon Peas, soaked over-night (or 2 cups green-shelled pigeon peas).	1 sliced onion.
1 lb. pork cut into small pieces.	1 sliced potato, plus stew vegetables.
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup rice.	1 cup milk.
For seasoning, $\frac{1}{2}$ bottle catsup, salt and pepper.	2 pats butter.

Add water to facilitate boiling and let it simmer over slow fire for at least two hours, or until thoroughly cooked.

THE ROAD BACK TO NATURE

More and more city dwellers are turning from the hustle and bustle of city life and going to gardening. Even those who have never paid any attention to gardening, it has become the fastest growing outdoor hobby in the nation. The therapeutic health value to both mind and body, the increasing numbers of people are placing a greater value on "getting out into the sun," and watching the miracle of plant growth unfold. In fact, the American Medical Association states, "gardening is one of the best methods of relaxing from the fast pace of modern living." The "back-to-nature" trend also brings the whole family closer together. It even cements closer ties between neighbors and communities. It has become a common sight to see neighbors leaning over the garden fence watching things grow and comparing notes on particular varieties, rare species or planting arrangements. Our files here at Glecklers Seedmen are filled with highly professional people, such as medical doctors, dentists, ministers, lawyers, metallurgists and executives in important industries, all having the same thing in common—the desire to plant and see things grow—not a piece of metal or another product, but living things, plant life, around which man's well being was built.

TULSI



An herb, botanically known as *Ocimum Sanctum*, and belonging to the Basil family. Tulsi, as it is known in the Hindu language, is the sacred herb of India and is grown in almost all the homes for its medicinal value, as well as religious importance. Tulsi in India is credited with many properties, especially as a cure for colds, coughs and malaria. It is also considered to keep off flies and other injurious insects. The herb Tulsi is sacred to all Hindus of India and named after a virtuous young woman whom Lord Vishnu met on the 11th day of the first month, Kartik, of the Hindu calendar. Lord Vishnu once came down on earth to fight one of the worst evils, which was troubling the people in the form of an evil demon. After killing the demon, Lord Vishnu married the damsel. Since then,

the image of Lord Vishnu, which is carved out of black marble, is offered Tulsi leaves as a form of worship. Pious Hindus light a tiny lamp at the foot of the Tulsi plant every evening in memory of this happy event and offer special prayers on the 11th of Kartik, which is the first month in the Hindu calendar, synchronizing with October-November of the Christian year.

The leaves are hairy, heavily veined, round ovate leaves with toothed margins and short white down on both sides. Square branching stems reaching 18 inches in height are also pubescent. The smaller flowers are pinkish with projecting orange stamens. Honey bees seem to collect much pollen or bee bread from the herb.

The peculiar perfume of Tulsi is very sweet and mellow when it is dried. In fact, the fragrance becomes so strong, upon dehydration, that the leaves might be used as a fixative in potpourri and sweet bags. For this purpose the plants should be allowed to mature thoroughly and flower heads and leaves cut as seeds start to ripen. The seeds also are highly aromatic.

Culture of Tulsi is relatively simple. Seed may be sown directly in the garden as soon as possible after apples are in blossom. Once sown, the plants come up year-after-year from self sowing. However, young plants should be thinned out or transplanted at about 10 inches apart. Tulsi generally starts to bloom early in July and is one of the earliest of the Basil herb species.

Pkt. 50c. Imported seed from India.

SNAKE GOURD (Extra Long)

Known in India as Padval. It is an annual creeper and needs support, such as a fence or lattice fixtures. Fruits under ideal conditions grow up to four feet long and may be used as an edible in the small tender stage. Best way to start them is by planting in plant bands or cut off milk containers and set out in open soil after frost danger is over.

Pkt. (8 seeds) 25c. Imported seed from India.

RAT-TAILED RADISH

Known in India as Mogri or Sengri. Bears long slim seed pods, much like a rat's tail, up to two feet long. Value, only, is the odd and ornamental appearance.

Pkt. 25c. Seed imported from India.

PERON—Your seeds are the best money can buy. I think your Peron tomato is the best I ever saw grown. I am a nurseryman and seedsman myself.

William M. Skinner, Marion, S. C.

NEW AND RARE FLOWER INTRODUCTIONS



THE NEW TREASURE ISLAND ZINNIA

Eye-catching flowers stop them dead in their tracks. If Robinson Crusoe's parrot ever had seen the brilliant vivid colors he would have screeched his lungs out. A creation and development by Darold Decker of California. The most colorful zinnia ever offered, a combination of brilliant red and gold. Unlike many flowers, the colors of Treasure Island are permanent and neither change or fade. The most brilliant, bold shades of scarlet, crimson and red-shades of orange, and pure yellow. Both seedmen and just average gardeners (and even people who don't (yet) garden), exclaim, "I never saw zinnias like that before." Treasure Island is not just an ordinary zinnia grown from the same seed year after year, for it has a "hybrid something," not found in ordinary zinnias. In fact, Treasure Island is an F-3 hybrid bred by crossing a giant cactus-type red with a giant cactus yellow. Flowers up to six and seven inches and more in diameter and thick. The largest zinnias you ever saw. Plants grow about 36 inches tall under average conditions. They are easier to grow with more flowers over a longer period than other zinnias. Very early to flower and continuous throughout the summer. This is the most colorful and thriftiest zinnia ever offered. Zinnias are the easiest flowers to grow, especially Treasure Island, as you plant them where they are to grow, quick to germinate, no greenhouse or cold frame, no inconvenience. A novice gardener's success, always. All zinnia species flourish in dry weather, but are hurt by persistent rains.

Pkt. (about 75 seeds) 35c.

DIMORPHOTHECA (Golden African Daisy)

Aurantica hybrid strain. A beautiful, rare and free blooming annual from South Africa, producing flowers of various shades of yellow to deep gold. The flowers close up tightly when rain is approaching, and also during the night or on dull days. Plants height, 1 to 1½ feet.

Pkt. (about 15 large seeds) 50c.

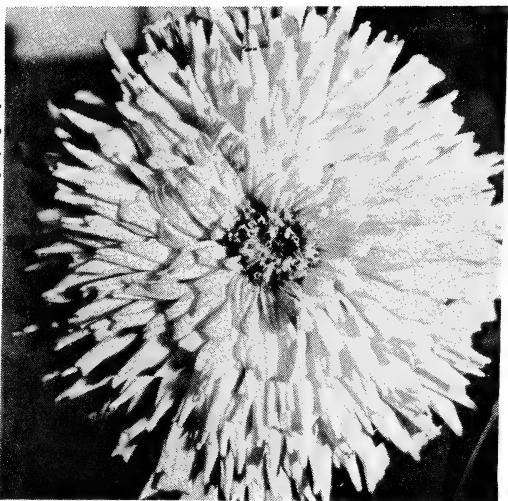
DIMORPHOTHECA—Ecklonis strain; white, with blue center. These plants need a well drained soil and a sunny location. Plant height, 2 feet. Both strains are imported seeds.

Pkt. (about 15 large seeds) 50c.

ICE CREAM ZINNIA

The world's first giant pure cream zinnia. Not a shade of yellow or of buff, or white, but pure, fresh, full-bodied cream color. Luscious, distinctive, sparkling formal cactus blooms, up to 5 inches and more in diameter, deep and fully formed. The newest of all zinnia colors—cream—the color so rarely observed in but one or two of the recent zinnia colors—cream—the color so rarely is the only color that combines with and has a tendency to harmonize with all other garden colors. When you stop and think, there are not very many flower varieties that are pure cream color. A development by Darold Decker of California, it required eight years of painstaking effort to "fix" this lovely new variety, Ice Cream Zinnia. It seemed almost impossible—flower breeders said it could not be done as cream was considered a "hybrid color," which continuously reverts back to mixtures of colors. Ice Cream Zinna is truly true, a single cream color. Your friends will be inquisitive to know where you got this strain when they see a solid row of pure cream giant cactus blooms in your garden. They are so easy to grow, almost everywhere, and compared with other zinnias, Ice Cream is one of the largest flowering, most profuse and most vigorous.

Pkt. (about 75 seeds) 35c. In full color.



MARIGOLD — FLUFFY RUFFLES

A new type of extra large flowered African-type Marigold, Super-Giant Ruffled. The flowers are larger than any other variety, fully double of a distinctive shade of brilliant medium orange color, delicately fringed and ruffled in the most exquisite manner. The plants are approximately 20 inches in height, with full-length, base-branching, cutting stems. Fluffy Ruffles is an easily grown annual, beautiful and useful in the flower border and as a cut flower.

Pkt. (about 75 seeds) 25c. In full color.

GIANT SNAPDRAGON (5 Feet Tall)

A discovery found locally in this area, a single plant growing among a bed of other snapdragons, which were normal. Height to the top and last snapdragon flower was 60 inches and still growing when the frost hit it. The lateral branches were almost as long. Color of flower was a bright yellow. It will not be known until next season if this strain is a fixed variety. If it does come true, altogether or partly, work will begin in selections, production of seed and introduction to the flower world.

RARE FLOWER INTRODUCTIONS

(Scarcity of Seed Prevents Sale This Year)

URSINIA, Anethoides, also known as Sphenogyne. A delightful garden annual from South Africa, covered with dainty, star-like blooms in shades of yellow and orange with a reddish-purple zone in centers.

VENIDUIM, Fastuosum (Monarch of the Veldt). A very showy South African daisy with flowers three to four inches across. Brilliant orange flowers have a dark center and maroon zone. Annual.

We always look forward to your catalog, also to your extraordinary seed and it is fine seed. We are close to the Pacific here and find your seed everything you say it to be. Keep up the good work and please keep your catalogs coming our way.

February, 1956.

Sam Cuatt, Sixes, Oregon.

HEARTS AND HONEY

Amazing New Climbing Vine

Magic flowers that change color, three completely different phases each day. A recent introduction by Decker of California. Hearts and Honey was a chance discovery, originating among Cardinal Climber (*Ipomoea Quamoclit Hybrids*). The phenomenal coloring is truly unbelievable. Passing by early in the morning you will see brilliant **pinkish-orange** flowers with a large prominently contrasting center of soft pure **honey-like yellow**. Again by 10:00 a.m. the color has changed to an equally brilliant **pinkish-red**, the center somewhat lighter in shade. Then by late afternoon a sparkling, bright, pure **rose-pink**, with **creamy-white** center appears. Plant growth is exactly like the Cardinal Climber. It climbs and twirls in graceful splendor. Leaves are jaggedly cut, of a deep chlorophyll green, almost hidden by masses of small 2-inch diameter flowers that are projected from long narrow 2-inch tubes. A great attraction for humming birds. Hearts and Honey is an all day bloomer and remains fresh, clear, bright colors, except on extremely hot days. Blooms last but one day, but the following morning, new sets appear. It's the easiest to grow and the most adaptable of all the *Ipomoeas*, the earliest to flower and with the longest flowering season—all through the summer and fall until frost. It thrives practically everywhere. The seed germinates readily without chipping or notching.

Pkt. 35c. In full natural color.



CANDY PINK

New Pink Morning Glory

Big 4-inch diameter flowers appear like giant cherry blossoms, of the purest and brightest pink color imaginable—sparkling fresh, a pure rose-pink-salmon color. Easily grown (even a child can grow Candy Pink). Ideal for the trellis or fence, or just to cover anything. Climbs 15 feet in height. Flowers continuously all summer. Candy Pink is the first giant-flowered pure pink morning glory ever created. A completely new color—a vivid **pink**. In fact Candy Pink is the first and entirely new color in giant flowered morning glories developed and introduced in this present century. It is not something re-named or picked up out of the past. An original developed by Darold Decker of California, taking seven years of intensive effort to perfect. The development of pinks in the iris and daffodil have been very outstanding, but are no comparison to Candy Pink Morning Glory, with its dazzling, bright and sparkling pink color. Yes, the sweetest and most beautiful color in morning glories.

ment of pinks in the iris and daffodil have been very outstanding, but are no comparison to Candy Pink Morning Glory, with its dazzling, bright and sparkling pink color. Yes, the sweetest and most beautiful color in morning glories.

Pkt. (about 50 seeds) 35c. In full natural color.

GERBERA (Baberton or Transvaal Daisy). A beautiful race of flowering plants from South Africa. Perennial by nature, and is easily grown. Daisy-like blooms are two to three inches across. Excellent as pot plants, for the garden and as cut flowers. Colors range from delicate pink to the deepest crimson. Height 1-1½ feet.

Pkt. (about 25 seeds) 25c; 100 seeds 75c. Imported seed.

UNUSUAL STRAINS OF CORN

GOLD MEDAL #1; A red field corn. Very large beautiful ears reaching a length of 13 to 14 inches. Bright red kernels with small yellow spots within dents arranged in straight evenly formed rows. Vigorous tall stalks. Maturity 110 days. An exhibition corn for fairs or festive autumn occasions. POSTPAID; 1 oz. 25 hills - 3 per hill 25c; 1/4 lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$1.60; 5 lbs. \$6.25.

RAINBOW POPCORN #2; A most beautiful ear having all the colors of the rainbow. Large size ears when hung up at road side markets sell on sight for beauty alone and also having good popping quality. Medium height stalks. Maturity about 110 days. POSTPAID; 1 oz. 40 hills - 4 per hill 25c; 1/4 lb. 95c; 1 lb. \$3.25; 5 lb. \$13.75,

VARIGATED TOM THUMB #3; Striking multi-colored popcorn having the popping quality of the original white strain. Fine for prizes at parties or just popping. Medium height stalks. Maturity 100 days. POSTPAID; 1 oz. 70 hills - 4 per hill 50c; 1/4 lb. 95c; 1/4 lb. \$1.75; 1 lb. \$6.50,

PURPLE HUSK #4; A flint field corn. Bright purple cob and husk. Very odd and beautiful for decorative and exhibition purposes. Purple tinged kernels sometimes have individual husks on each kernel. Maturity 100 days. Medium stalk height. POSTPAID; 1 oz. 40 hills - 3 per hill 25c; 1/4 lb. \$3.25

BLACK TOM THUMB #5; Coal black ears having fine popping quality like the original white strain. Short stalks. Maturity 95 days. Fine for exhibition and popping. POSTPAID; 1/2 oz. 50 hills - 4 per hill 30c; 1/4 lb. \$2.25.

RED TOM THUMB #6; A most beautiful red ear having the original Tom Thumb popping qualities. Maturity 100 days. Short stalks. Fine for exhibition and popping. POSTPAID; 1 oz. 70 hills - 4 per hill 50c; 1/4 lb. \$1.75; 1 lb. \$6.50.

BLACK CLARAGE #7; A field corn. Coal black ears are very odd and striking. Medium size ears. Height of stalks about 7 feet. Maturity 105 days. Fine for exhibition and autumn festivities. POSTPAID; 1 oz. 30 hills - 3 per hill 25c; 1/4 lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$1.60; 5 lb. \$6.25,

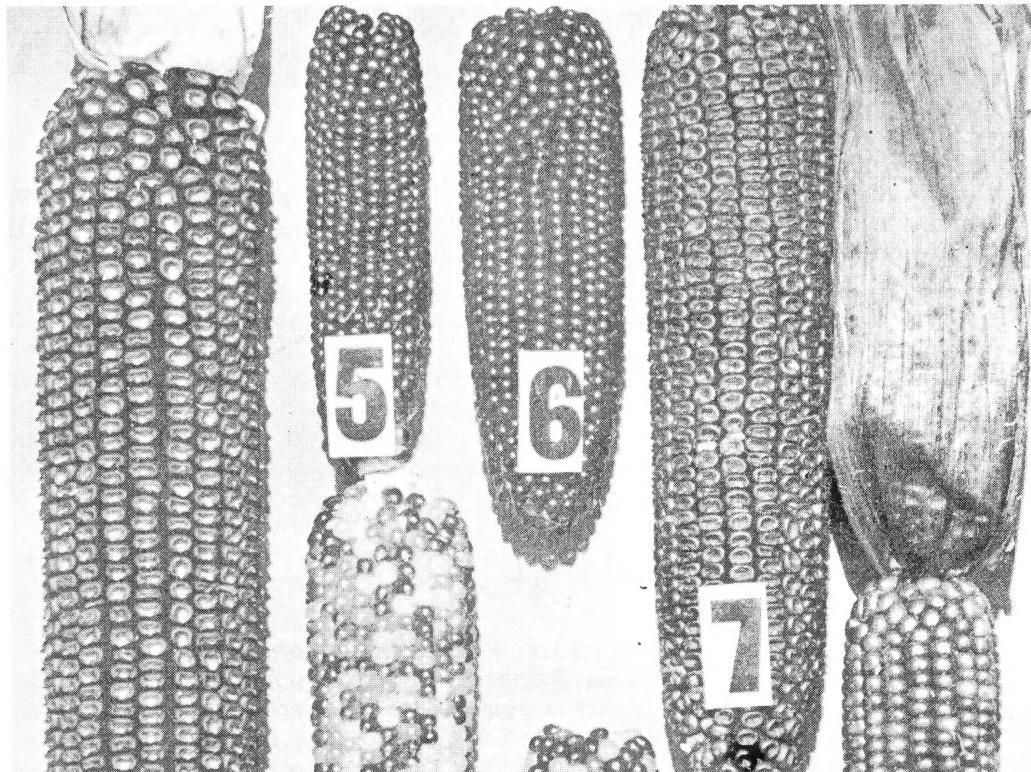
GINGHAM (Not shown) A field corn. Blue, purple and white kernels like the old fashion gingham dress. Medium size very attractive ears. Height of stalks about 7 feet. Fine for exhibition. Poultry are crazy for it. POSTPAID; 1 oz. 30 hills - 3 per hill 25c; 1/4 lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$1.60; 5 lbs. \$6.25,

IDEAL MOISTURE FOR POPPING CORN

Is 12 to 15%, this is difficult to determine unless taken to a commercial grain buyer, having the necessary equipment to test for moisture. Another good system, dry the popcorn on the ear, shell and blow out resulting chaff, place in a gallon jar, add one teaspoon of water, seal up and store away. Moisture will then be retained at proper level and corn will be safe from rodents.

Beautiful Strains of Corn

(Numbered detail on preceding page)



LAZY CORN

A mystery and down right blunder of nature. Plants start out and appear normal like other corn until attaining about two feet in height. From then on the plants start laying down, crawl and grow flat on the ground. Normal plants of common strains have the funneling arrangement of leaves and stalk to catch dew, light rain and taking it down to the roots. Against all rules of nature Lazy Corn refuses by laying down. In fact, it is so lazy the plants do not pollinate themselves. A few plants remain standing upright to see that the lazy ones are pollinated on the ground. In our growing of this peculiar corn, we were accused by many who passed by of such things as hoeing or cultivating too close and even thought children or dogs swallowed it down. Once the plants lie, cultivation is impossible. In planting it is best to isolate in some end or corner of your garden as undoubtedly you will have to hoe to keep weeds in check.

Pkt. (about 50 kernels) 25c.

SESBANIA AEGYPTIACA

Known in India as Jaint or Shevri. A quick-growing fodder plant of the Leguminous family. Also may be used as a quick grown temporary hedge or wind-break. We are introducing this legume to the U. S. as an experiment and valuation for soil building and conservation practices.

Pkt. 25c. Imported seed.

OUR INTEREST IN SOIL-BUILDING CROPS COMES NATURAL

The writer of this article, also owner and founder of GLECKLERS SEEDMEN, has been continuously searching the world for rare and little-known species of plant life, testing and offering available seed.

It was my late father, who inspired our present seed business, a man greatly interested in soil building and crop improvement through use of Leguminous crops. Back in 1920, he was a pioneer in this area in introducing the Sweet Clover plant as a valuable legume, one of the deepest-rooted plow-under crops ever introduced. Laboriously, by hand, he cut the plants from along the roadways and fence rows and threshed out the seed, for it was impossible to buy the seed. Even worse, just across our state line, Michigan had a statute law imposing penalty for any farmer willfully allowing sweet clover to grow on their waste land, such as fence rows, ditches and roadways.

This meant nothing to dad, for he knew the potential of this crop for its long thick taproot with a mass of lateral hair-roots loaded with small nitrogen nodules which were formed by taking from the air. Having built up a moderate seed supply, he set out to instruct and convince other farmers of the merits to be gained from growing sweet clover. Through lectures in rural town halls, school houses and various meeting places, he advised farmers of its use. He was called everything under the sun for trying to sell a worthless weed. Even the more conservative of farmers exclaimed, "they wouldn't have the d..... stuff on the place." Jokingly at one meeting, father was talking about the merits of sweet clover and of course eventually selling seed. He went on to tell how to strip off the leaves and prepare a tea, which, when taken daily, would bring back their youth. Immediately, a middle aged lady in the audience blurted out, "Henry, buy all the seed he's got."

But in recent years time and bad farming practices have dealt many death blows to this plant. To begin with, sweet clover does best only in rich soil, preferably clay loam types. Also, plants prefer soil of good organic structure and not over cropped. Then came the severe clover beetle infestation, which riddled young seedlings of all leaves. It is getting difficult to get a good stand of this legume. Even those that do survive grow less vigorous than when first domesticated. There are many legume plants still to be domesticated, highly valuable, but still considered weeds.

There is the persistant bindweed, sometimes called morning glory, which mats the ground, corkscrews up other plants and chokes them. Similar to sweet clover, you don't find bindweed growing on poor soil. Upon examination of the root system of this so-called weed, you will note the extreme concentration of nitrogen nodules. In fact it is the best nitrogen soil builder there is. Crops that grow in competition with this weed are starved for moisture and sun light. I predict a day will come when this weed will be domesticated and controlled in such a way that it will actually be sown as a soil-building crop.



Plant Breeder and Tomato Specialist

GLECKLERS : Seedmen

A basic type, all-purpose soluble plant food developed especially for bean hamper gardening and hydroponic culture (propagating plants without soil).

NUTRI-SOL is also better than anything to grow plants in soil. Hamper growing, using nothing but wood shavings, is proof that NUTRI-SOL is the only complete plant food.

So economical to use — one teaspoonful in a gallon of water gives your plants all the necessary elements for all phases of plant growth. Guaranteed analysis 12-10-20, including nine other trace mineral elements in balanced proportions.

A 7-pound package will grow 100 pounds of big tasty mineralized tomatoes or fertilize 14 rose bushes for a whole year or feed a big 10 by 35 foot garden for an entire growing season and even fertilize a full 30 by 70 foot lawn for a velvety-like green carpet.

7 lbs. postpaid, \$3.65; 25 lbs. and over, request prices.

The makers of NUTRI-SOL also manufacture other plant food formulas. Although it is possible to grow plants in hampers with NUTRI-SOL alone, experiments have shown that MINOREL, a soluble plant food which supplies additional minor elements through the leaves and pores of plants, not only increased the yield but added better color and flavor to tomatoes and other edibles.

RECOVERY, another specific plant food, is used to overcome phosphate accumulation and assist plants that seem to come to a standstill.

NAPH, a hormone spray, helps prevent bud drop, increasing yields. Also useful for starting cuttings, air layering, etc.

SPECIAL KIT OF ALL FOUR ITEMS POSTPAID

Recommended especially for Bean Hamper Gardening. Kit consists of 7 lbs. of NUTRI-SOL, 2 lbs of RECOVERY, one jar of MINOREL, and one jar of NAPH. Instructions in every package.

\$725

Order From GLECKLERS SEEDMEN, Authorized Dealers

BEST BY TEST

Dr. Alex Laurie, famous international horticulture authority on plant growing at Whistling Pines Gardens, Eustis, Florida, states: "The last test we ran showed that of the different materials we used, NUTRI-SOL was the best."

NUTRI-SOL

THE LIQUID DIET FOR PLANTS

• STURDIER PLANTS

• CRISPER VEGETABLES

• RICHER COLORED
FRUITS-FLOWERS

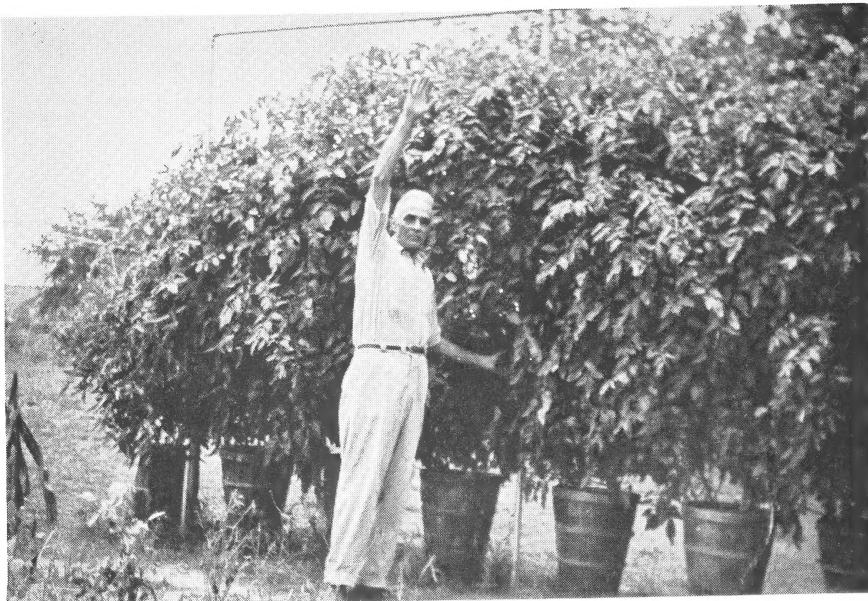
BALANCED FOR SOIL
AND
HYDROPONICS

**GREENER
LAWNS**

EACH POUND MAKES 100
GALLONS OF PROPAGATING
AND GROWING SOLUTION

NET WEIGHT 1 POUND

NUTRI-SOL CHEMICAL CO.
Tampa, Florida U.S.A.



IT'S NEW . . . BEAN HAMPER GARDENING

The growing of vegetables in common bean hampers filled only with wood shavings or sawdust and fed regularly with a completely balanced liquid fertilizer, called NUTRI-SOL, listed on the preceding cover page. Photo above shows part of eight hampers 60 days old from transplanting with plants in excess of seven feet high. At the time of photo, revenue in harvested tomatoes was 60c per day per hamper. Heavy foliage obscures the crop.

This was a technique started by Rex McDill, a manufacturer of soluble plant food in Tampa, Fla., about four years ago. The fad has spread like wildfire all over the U. S. by home gardeners with only small space and even to commercial growers. One man in Florida made a profit of \$3,000 growing tomatoes, using only 900 hampers. Another man, a nurseryman, planted six hampers with our Peron variety that yielded hundreds of pounds and they were moved to the Tampa State Fair for exhibit.

The best strains for the climbing type which need rigid supports, are Peron and Homestead. The Pritchard variety we list in this catalog grows low and bushy, requiring very little support. Equally as successful, the system has proven to be adapted to growing fruit, such as melons, strawberries, pineapples; many vegetables, such as peppers, egg plants, lettuce, carrots, beets and sweet potatoes. Adapted also in growing the seed type of dahlias, Gerberas, Gloriosa or climbing lilies, many bulbs or tuberous rooted plants. Roses have responded so well it would be an ideal way to grow them for cut flowers.

The secret of success in Bean Hamper Gardening is largely the use of a completely balanced soluble fertilizer having all the necessary trace mineral elements, such as in NUTRI-SOL, of which we are authorized dealers. Advantages of Bean Hamper Gardening: The fun of gardening in small space, no cultivation, no drouth, no weeds, no fear of nematodes or root-knot and always clean fruit or bright flowers. In warm climates you can grow many things the year around when they seldom do well in soil.

Complete cultural directions in Bean Hamper Gardening is included with each NUTRI-SOL kit or with the purchase of a packet of our tomato seed when requested.